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# GALE EXPECTED

## Typhoon Heading For HK

The typhoon, "Louise," which yesterday struck North Luzon is heading for Hongkong and gale winds are expected early tomorrow morning.

The No. 1 typhoon signal was hoisted at 10 o'clock this morning.

This was revealed this morning by the Royal Observatory in a statement issued at 10.45.

The Observatory stated that the typhoon, which crossed North Luzon yesterday, entered the China Sea late last night, and at 9 a.m. today was centred about 300 miles southeast of Hongkong, moving WNW or NW, at 14 knots.

"If, as it seems likely, it continues on its present course, the centre will pass within 100 miles south of Hongkong at about noon tomorrow (Wednesday)."

"The wind in Hongkong is expected to freshen from the north this evening, and to reach gale force early tomorrow morning."

"Any precautions which will take many hours to carry out should be put in hand at once."

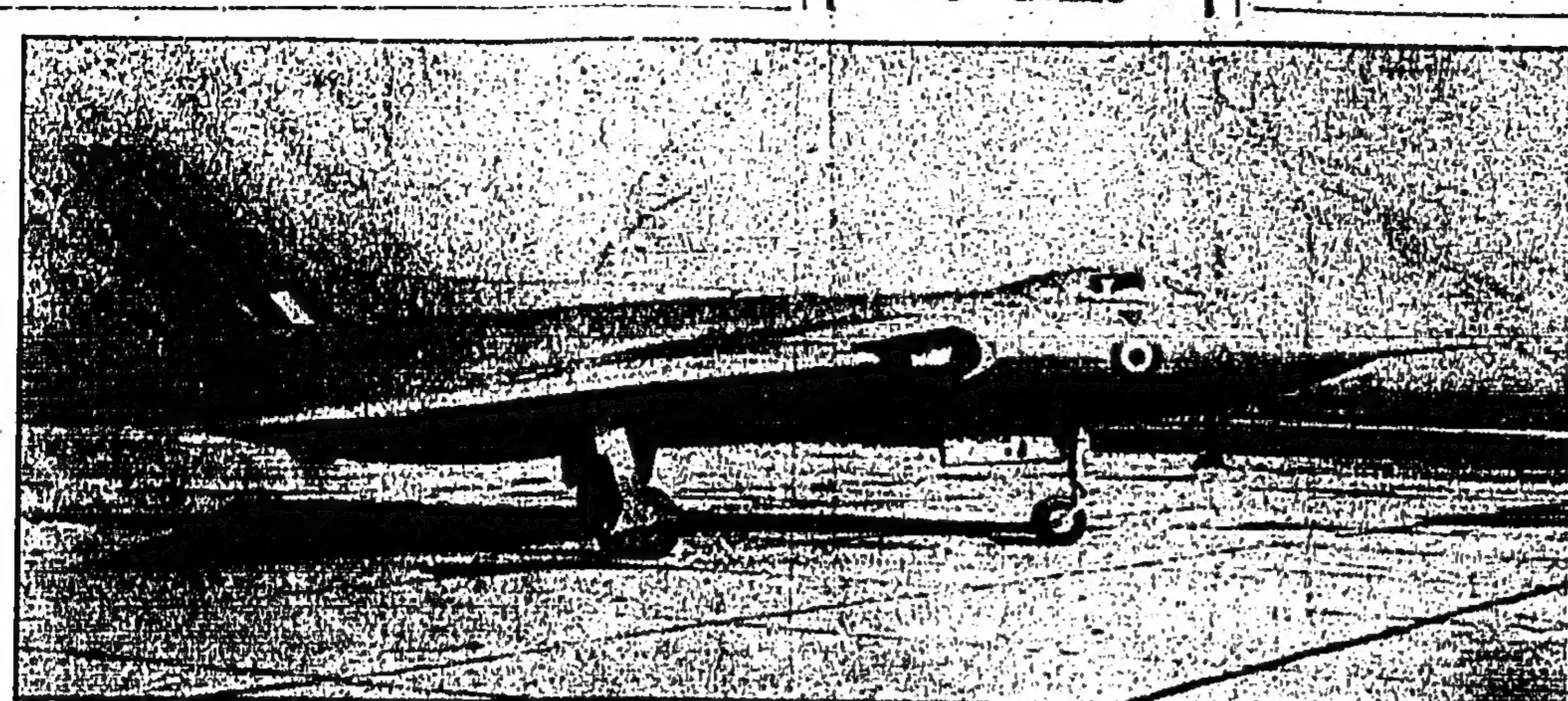
## Riot Outside Zanzibar Gaol

Dar Es Salaam, Tanganyika, July 30.

Three people were killed and 11 were injured at Zanzibar when police fired on a crowd which was demonstrating outside a gaol.

Police Captain J. E. Hull and three African constables were injured. The crowd was demonstrating against the imprisonment of 17 cattle owners for refusing to obey a Government order to inoculate their cattle against anthrax.

Eleven others escaped from a police lorry when it was ambushed on its way to the gaol. Later six of the men gave themselves up.—Reuters.



The Avro Aircraft Company's second secret transonic Delta, the 707A, which has made its first flight successfully, has been hailed as the prototype design for aircraft of the future. Here is the Delta "Flying Triangle" jet-plane photographed at Boscombe before its successful test flight.

## Mystery Man Reports To Police

Paris, July 30.

The mysterious "Curly Blonde Pole" who is thought to be the last person to have seen Marta Smigly-Ridz, murdered wife of the Polish Marshal, before she disappeared, today reported to Surete headquarters in Paris.

He gave his name as Zbigniew Nassezki, 37, traveller in perfume. He said he met Madame Smigly-Ridz for the first time in June. His interrogation was continuing tonight.

The decapitated and dismembered body of Marta Smigly-Ridz was found in a sack under a bridge at Cros d'Uttelle, near Monaco, earlier this month.

Marshal Smigly-Ridz, Polish Commander-in-Chief in 1939, disappeared after the Russo-German invasion.—Reuters.

## Oil Refinery Closes Today

Abadan, July 30.

At 7.30 a.m. on Tuesday British engineers will officially close down the largest oil refinery in the world.

Under the order, the great distillation unit known to workers as "B-80" will cease operation. The "B-80" normally handles 3,500,000 gallons of crude oil daily. For the last two weeks only 2,500,000 gallons have been flowing through the pipes daily, and on Monday night that will be cut down to 1,500,000, preparatory to the shutdown.

The last time the Abadan refinery was shut down was for three days in August, 1941, following landings by Allied troops.—United Press.

## Churchill Wants US To Play A New Role

London, July 30.

Mr Winston Churchill today asked the United States to play a great new role in the Middle East to help the West recover the prestige and power which he said the Labour Government had frittered away there.

Speaking for the Opposition in the major debate on the Middle East, Mr Churchill said in the House of Commons that Britain alone could not retrieve the losses allegedly caused by six years of Socialist "mistakes and miscalculations" in this vital and vulnerable area.

"It can only be retrieved, at lower level in any case than before the second World War, by the joint co-operative action of Britain and the United States and, in the Mediterranean sphere, of France."

Mr Churchill said "events in Iran and Egypt could prove more damaging to the United States than those in Korea. After paying tribute to American "sacrifices and exertions" in Korea, he added: "But in the material and geographical sense Korea, after all, is a promontory jutting out into salt water ruled by American sea power under an air canopy controlled in the main by American air forces. It is not a place from which things can spread in a physical way against the main interests of the United Nations."

"The material and strategic importance of Iran and Egypt, on the other hand, and the relation of those countries to the Atlantic Pact system, profoundly affect American interests and the success of their world policy, in which Great Britain and the Dominions of the Commonwealth are all joined."

### DECLINING PRESTIGE

He said that the West's declining prestige in the Middle East was the reason "I have been most anxious to encourage the United States Navy to take a leading part in the Mediterranean and why I welcome so strongly the support they have given to Greece and Turkey and the attention they are at length giving to Iran and Iraq affairs. The strategic aspects of the destination of all supplies and the immediate future of Middle Eastern countries is of immense importance not only to Britain but to the United States. It plays a part in their whole plan of creating ever-increasing deterrents, direct or indirect, to the spread of Communism and thus preserve the peace of the world by reaching conditions on which a lasting and friendly settlement may be made with Soviet Russia on a basis, not of weakness and divided policy, but of strength, unity and well-concerted measures."

Mr Churchill said Britain's decline in the Middle East could be attributed to three main causes:

1. The loss of India and Pakistan and their armies.
2. The impression that has become widespread throughout the Middle East that Britain has only to be pressed, sufficiently by one method or another to abandon her rights and interests in that, or indeed in any other, part of the world.
3. POLICY MISTAKES.

"Mistakes and miscalculations in policy which led to our winding up of affairs in Palestine in such a way as to turn

# NEHRU'S PLAIN SPEAKING

## "Either We Settle Dispute By Peaceful Methods Or By War"

New Delhi, July 30.

Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru refused today to pull back Indian troops from near the Pakistan border and told Pakistan's Premier Liaquat Ali Khan in a bristling 2,000-word message: "Either we are going to settle the serious dispute between us by peaceful methods or by war. I want to rule out war and I invite you to do the same."

Mr Nehru chided Pakistan's Premier for shaking a fist at India last week as a symbol of policy.

The burning conflict between the two countries now is over possession of the princely state of Kashmir, which lies on both their borders. Kashmir also is a neighbour of Soviet Asia.

Dr Frank Graham, former US Senator and University president from North Carolina, is making strenuous efforts for a settlement as United Nations Mediator.

A truce has prevailed since the 1947-48 fighting in Kashmir that followed the creation of the Indian and Muslim Pakistan nations with the withdrawal of British rule.

The rule over largely Moslem Kashmir was left for later determination at that time and the question of a peaceful settlement was put before the UN by Mr Nehru. Mr Nehru was reported to have been urged on this course by Mohandas K. Gandhi just before the spiritual leader was assassinated.

Dr Graham flew from Bombay to Kashmir on Sunday. A vote to determine whether the Kashmiri people want to join India or Pakistan or go it alone, proposed by the UN, never has been held.

Mr Nehru made no direct mention of Dr Graham's activities in his message to Pakistan. He noted officially that Premier Liaquat Ali Khan had made his first symbol of Pakistani policy in a fiery speech last Friday, to 50,000 demonstrators shouting anti-Indian slogans.

Mr Nehru told 200,000 Indians on Sunday that India would face the risk with a policy of peace, truth, non-violence and progress as the symbol of India's national flag.

### STIFF MESSAGE

The Indian leader followed up with his stiff message to Mr Liaquat. It was made public here early this morning after delivery to the Pakistan government was confirmed.

"You have asked me to visit Karachi to discuss peace, but you have made this conditional on India's withdrawing her forces from near the border," Mr Nehru told Mr Liaquat.

"I am led to think that your invitation could not have been seriously meant because the conditions that you attach to it obviously could not be accepted by us. With clenched fist ranged against us, do you seriously expect us to leave our frontiers unguarded and open to possible aggression?"

(Both countries mobilised national guard forces last week.) "You have invited me to meet you conditionally and the condition attached is such that the invitation has no meaning. I am led to think that your invitation could not have been seriously meant because the conditions that you attach to it obviously could not be accepted by us. With clenched fist ranged against us, do you seriously expect us to leave our frontiers unguarded and open to possible aggression?"

Mr Nehru, then invited Mr Liaquat to come to Delhi at any convenient time to discuss "pre-conditions."

Mr Nehru's message repeated many of his comments on Karachi and India's relations with Pakistan and made these claims:

1. "The Kashmir question would have been decided long ago—but for the fact that Pakistan first encouraged and then actively took part in violent aggression."
2. "Kashmir and the people of Kashmir are not commodities for barter or bargain. It is their inherent right to determine their own future."
3. "You say the world crisis is caused by missing Indian forces against the Pakistan borders. We say our forces are further away from the borders than yours."

4. If Pakistan's declaration that she has no aggressive intentions against India is sincere, "then the danger of war between the two countries will cease."

Mr Nehru assured Mr Liaquat Ali Khan that "not the slightest step of an aggressive character will be taken on our part so long as we see no aggression taken

## Spy Charges Against 4 Generals

London, July 30.

Four generals and five other Polish officers, some of them members of the wartime Polish General Staff in London, go on trial in Warsaw tomorrow on spy charges, according to the official Polish news agency.

The agency in a despatch picked up in London said that they were charged with leading a "diversionary and espionage organisation which was active in the Polish Army."

The organisation was alleged to have been directed and financed by "imperialist intelligence services in Washington and London."

The accused, all senior officers in the prewar Polish Army, included: General Stanislaw Tatar, former chief of the operations department of the Polish home army and later senior member of the Polish General Staff in London.

Brigadier-General Franciszek Korman, Deputy chief of the army intelligence department, and Colonel Marian Ulicki, former member of the General Staff in London, and

Colonel Stanislaw Nowicki, former "special duties officer on the General Staff in London. The indictment accuses them of acting in the interests of the imperialist states between 1945 and 1950 to "undermine the defensive strength of the Polish state and to help the imperialist states to carry out their aggressive plans against Poland."

"The purpose of the activity," the indictment said, "was to make impossible for the imperialists to tear away the Polish western territories from the Mother Country and to annex these territories to neo-Nazi Germany."—Reuters.

## COMMENT OF THE DAY

### Spain & The Atlantic Pact

SPAIN'S protest to Britain and France against the objections of those two countries to Spain's inclusion in the Atlantic Pact line-up is not likely to be taken seriously by the Democracies. Spain "rejects this effort to interfere in a private affair of national sovereignty such as its direct relations with another power," says a note to the British and French Governments. When Britain objects to Spain's participation in the Atlantic Pact (it is to be noted that she does not, and cannot, object to a unilateral American-Spanish alliance) she speaks not only for herself but for the vast majority of Europeans. Most members of the Atlantic alliance have Socialist or Liberal governments, and the Franco regime is understandably anathema to them. Several of these governments have made their views known against such an association; trade unions have not minced their words on the subject. The British Government's outlook is based on a moral argument. It believes, with justification, that Spain's inclusion in the Pact would deeply offend the great masses of the people in the States of Western Europe, and that it would be unwise to create this offence even for the purpose of gaining a military advantage. That there are military advantages to the possession of Spain as an ally cannot be denied. Spain lies directly across the United States'

naval communications to the Mediterranean, and United States' air communications between northwest Europe and North Africa. Spain is also an obvious base for the United States' land forces now deployed in France and Germany. To do without Spain would be, from the point of view of the military planners in the Pentagon, a serious strategic inconvenience, and it is not surprising that in the present situation these military considerations have overruled such political objections as there were in Washington. But the political objections are more substantial in Europe than in the United States. Britain and France have been trying, by diplomatic and economic ostracism, to bring about a more democratic and liberal government in Madrid. They have failed, but Britain and France cannot be expected, because of this, to scrap their policy overnight. The Spanish protest to Britain and France places on them the responsibility for what it terms the "unfriendly attitudes which create states of opinion prejudicial to the pacific relations between peoples." Prejudice in Western Europe against the Franco regime is based on the undemocratic nature of that regime; if and when a liberal government takes over in Madrid, that prejudice will disappear.

### A Compromise Still Likely

WHILE progress in the Korea cease-fire talks is disappointingly slow there is no reason to believe they will not eventually succeed. At the moment the two delegations are deadlocked over the question of a line of demarcation from which, on either side, will extend a neutral zone. The Communists, unrealistically, talk about the 38th Parallel as though it were a physically geographical part of Korea, and declare they want that imaginary line to be the centre of the demilitarised zone. But as such the 38th Parallel offers no proper defensive positions to either side, a fact which presumably the Com-

munist appreciate just as much as the United Nations military leaders. Moreover, it is just that which will probably persuade the Reds to agree to a compromise. They are, according to reports, bargaining hard, but it can now be taken for granted that they eagerly desire a cessation of hostilities; and this can only be effected by agreement on armistice conditions. It is unlikely, therefore, they will hold out indefinitely for the demarcation line to be at the 38th Parallel. More likely is it that during today's talks they will indicate a willingness to meet the UN delegates at least halfway on the issue.

## Diplomat Cleared Of Charges

Washington, July 30.

The career diplomat John Paton Davies was cleared today on security charges after a weeklong State Department investigation. He was immediately restored to his post on the Secretary of State's policy and planning staff.

The secret charges were not announced but the Department said in a statement that it had "full confidence" in the 43-year-old official, whom it described as "one of the Department's outstanding foreign affairs officers."

Mr Davies was suspended on June 27 along with the Far Eastern expert, Edmund Clubb, whose case comes before the Board tomorrow. The State Department loyalty security Board decision on Mr Davies must be reviewed by President Truman's higher level Loyalty Review Board but this has never reversed the decision of the Departmental Board.—United Press.

### Talks Restart

Peace Camp, Korea, July 31. UN delegates arrived at Kaesong at 10.37 this morning by helicopter, and immediately proceeded to the conference site.

The North Koreans and Chinese entered the conference room at 10.59, and the UN delegates entered at 11 a.m.—United Press.

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## PC 49 (Tropical Version) Weighing A Stocking



Brian Reece (PC 49) wearing his tropical version of a policeman's helmet "mix-weighs" a stocking for Paula Marshall (left) while Sheena Harvey waits her turn outside the Combined Services Entertainment office in London before leaving for the Far East. The three artistes, together with Bob Harbin, the illusionist, have now arrived in Japan on the way to Korea to entertain the troops.

## Syrian Cabinet Resigns

Beirut, July 30. The Syrian Cabinet headed by Khaled El Azem resigned tonight.

Khaled El Azem formed his Government on March 27 this year, following the resignation of the Populist Premier, Nazim El Kudsi Bey, on March 9. Nazim El Kudsi's resignation was said to have followed differences within his Cabinet over the control of the police.—Reuter.

## C.I.G.S. ON RUSSIAN THREAT

Klagenfurt, July 30. Field Marshal Sir William Slim, Chief of the Imperial General Staff, today told British troops in Austria that they were in the front line of the cold war.

Speaking at Klagenfurt, the headquarters of the British troops in Austria, Sir William said: "Remember that Russia is a great imperialist power and always has been. If it were not for Russia's desire to force her way of life on other peoples, there is no reason why she should not get on all right with the rest of the world. But this desire has to be resisted."

"This situation," the Field Marshal said, "has produced the cold war—one of the reasons why you are here. In places the war is not so cold, as for example in Korea."

"The object of these various incidents is to wear us down and expend our resources which could otherwise be used to increase our standard of life, and behind all this is the threat that we may be involved in a third great war."

"The only way to stop that coming is to be ready for it. Dictators do not start wars unless they are pretty sure that they can win and win quickly."

Field Marshal Slim added: "General Eisenhower will we hope, in a reasonably short time, have forces at his disposal—Army, Navy and Air Forces—which will make it clear to any aggressor that they are not going to win so quickly or so easily.—Reuter."

## Cabinet Crisis Drags On

Paris, July 30. Former Finance Minister M. Maurice Petesche's chances of forming a new coalition Cabinet to "run France" 21-day-old political crisis slumped tonight when he failed to get Centre Party leaders together to work out a government programme.

M. Petesche had hoped to get a special "committee" of middle-of-the-road Party leaders together on Tuesday to map out a common programme for France's 17th government since the war.

However, after the preliminary meeting tonight with a group of former Premiers and leaders representing the Parties, he announced that he would see Party leaders one by one on Tuesday in the same "informal" go-round of talks that has been going on for three weeks.—United Press.

## INDIA OBJECTS TO CLAUSES IN JAPAN TREATY

Washington, July 30. India today formally asked the United States to eliminate from the Japanese peace treaty any provision for the stationing of American forces "in and around Japan" after the pact is signed.

In an aide memoire presented to the special Presidential representative, Mr. John Foster Dulles, by the Indian Minister, M. K. Kripalani, the Indian Government also urged a specific treaty provision that the strategic island of Formosa be declared the property of China.

The aide memoire also expressed doubt as to the wisdom of the current treaty provision granting United States trusteeship over the Ryukyu and Bonin Islands.

It is clear that the New Delhi Government does not oppose a post-treaty conclusion of a bilateral security pact between the United States and Japan providing that any mention of this should be telegraphed from the treaty. An Indian official said his Government believed that its stipulation in the general treaty "spoils the document."

The Indian Government which was one of the first to recognise Communist China, did not ask that Formosa be specifically awarded to the Reds. Its aide memoire mentioned merely "China," and Indian officials said it would be up to "future developments" to determine the rest.

The feeling of the Indian Government is that the treaty should deprive Japan only of the territory which she gained by conquest and the Ryukyus and Bonins are asserted to be outside this category.

ONLY SUGGESTIONS

The Indian officials emphasized that their note was a "document of suggestions" and was not intended to indicate whether or not India will participate in the projected Japanese peace conference at San Francisco on September 4-8.

The final Indian answer on this score would be given after Mr. Dulles and other American officials have advanced their answers to the Indian "suggestions."

The United States and United Kingdom have asked 49 other countries to attend the San Francisco meeting and ratify the treaty.

Meanwhile, the State Department spokesman, Michael McDermott, said that so far only one country, New Zealand, had formally accepted the United States-United Kingdom invitation to participate in the San Francisco peace conference. He said there have been informal indications of other acceptances.

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# BRITAIN & MIDDLE EAST

## Mr. Morrison Outlines Policy Foreign Secretary's Appeal To Egypt To See Reason

London, July 30.

The Foreign Secretary, Mr. Herbert Morrison, said today that Britain would resist any act of aggression by Israel or the Arabs whichever side committed it.

Mr. Morrison was speaking in a debate in which he said he proposed to outline British hopes and objectives in the Middle East.

Britain, he said, welcomed the emergence of a national consciousness by States in the Middle East, but there was a difference between patriotism and "irresponsible nationalism." The Government admitted one failure—Palestine.

The Foreign Secretary said that Britain had "strong traditional bonds of friendship with the Arab States which we would wish to see strengthened and developed in every possible way."

Mr. Morrison added, "I am glad to say also that our relations with the young State of Israel are steadily improving."

It was distressing that Israel and her Arab neighbours had made no progress towards a peace settlement.

Turning to Persia, Mr. Morrison announced, the Stokes mission.

"We have every sympathy with the natural desire of the Persian people to control the mineral wealth of their own soil and we have agreed to abide by the principle of nationalisation," Mr. Morrison said. "What we have asked for is that agreements freely entered into should not be broken unilaterally without discussion and negotiation."

Of Egypt—"In some respects the key to the Middle East"—the Foreign Secretary said it was unrealistic for Cairo to pretend that she could avoid danger by refusing to ally herself with Britain and share in the defensive organisation of the area.

AN INVITATION

"We invite Egypt's partnership as an equal in the common effort to make the world safe," he said.

"If Egypt rejects that invitation we cannot allow that to prejudice the fulfilment of our international responsibilities."

In the Sudan also Britain was faced with "certain prejudices which prevent the Egyptian Government from approaching the problem in a realistic frame of mind."

Mutual dependence on the waters of the Nile had inextricably linked the defence of the Sudan with that of Egypt. In due course Britain hoped to see them choose that relationship with Egypt which best fulfilled their needs.

Of the Suez Canal, Mr. Morrison said, "We regret that Egypt has not yet seen fit to modify restrictions, in defiance of world opinion, on the free passage of shipping. In her unique geographical position, Egypt should set an example of international conduct rather than abuse it to flout maritime provisions and international conventions."

DEFENCE HOPES

Mr. Morrison said that Britain "hopes that it will soon be possible to reach agreement on the inclusion of Turkey and Greece in the North Atlantic Treaty and thus complete the organisation of North Atlantic defence by blocking the path of an aggressor through the back door of Europe."

The defence of the Middle East was just as vital for the Western world and Britain as the defence of Europe itself.

A system had been built up in Europe that offered an effective defence against any aggressor.

"What we now have in mind is to see something similar for the Middle East," he said.

In his reference to Persia Mr. Morrison said that the Persians had made proposals for negotiation through Mr. Averell Harriman, the special envoy of President Truman.

Certain points remained to be settled, he said.

DE BASIL DEAD

Paris, July 30. Vasily de Basil, the famous choreographer and ballet impresario, died on Saturday night of a heart attack. He was 63.

Formerly married to ballerina Olga Morozova, he was Director of the original Ballet Russe, which took London by storm in the twenties. He retired from ballet in 1949.

Serge Lifar, Maitre de Ballet at the Paris State Opera, was one of his pupils.—Reuter.

## "US Victim Of Military Philosophy"

New York, July 30.

The Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court, Mr. William O. Douglas, today charged in an article in Look magazine that the American people had become victims of a military philosophy which had dragged them into the brink of disaster in Asia.

He criticised both General Douglas MacArthur and the Truman Administration's policy toward Asia, which he called "bankrupt."

"In Asia, in the villages and on the peasant level, the people do not feel that General MacArthur either knows or understands their problem, nor should we expect him to," wrote Justice Douglas.

"It is the role of a general to implement political decisions, not to formulate them."

Because of their training, he said, military men had no "ear for political trends, no skills in evaluating social or economic conditions."

"They are not reliable political reporters or advisers," he added.

Justice Douglas said that three main revolutionary factors were at work in Asia.

## ANTI-AMERICAN

"An intensive nationalism born of a deep revolt against foreign domination, a passionate resolve to be rid of imperialism and a burning concept of equality for the coloured races."

The Communists, he said, "win over the masses, by preaching programmes of reform that have their historical origins, not in Russia, but in the United States."

So strong was the anti-American sentiment in Asia, Justice Douglas said, that it now could easily develop into a crusade against America. One of "four most serious errors," he asserted, was the crossing of the 38th Parallel in Korea.

If America could now reach a political settlement with China, Justice Douglas declared, "we must then launch a political offensive in Asia to take the initiative away from the Russians."

America had placed its military power and influence, behind "some of the most vicious elements in Asia." When the United States announced its support of the French in Indo-China, he added, "a shudder passed through South-East Asia."

The key to Asia was now India.

"If India goes Communist then all of Asia is lost," he added.—Reuter.

Saigon, July 30. French Union forces today killed 200 Vietminh and lost 27 men in an operation south-east of the Annam capital of Hue in Central Indo-China, according to a French Army communiqué.—Reuter.

## Civil Service Walks Out

Damascus, July 30.

Syria's 20,000 Government employees from the highest executive to the most junior office boy walked out today in a lightning strike demanding wage increases.

All Government business came to a standstill and the country was almost cut off from the outside world—with no mail being delivered or collected and no telephone or trunk telephone services operating.—Reuter.

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## Increase In 'Armed Forces' Pensions

London, July 30. Increases in pensions for the British armed forces, which will initially cost the country £2,000,000 a year, were announced by the Defence Minister, Mr. Emanuel Shinwell, in Parliament today.

The scheme, which also includes a tax-free grant to all regulars at the end of their service, may eventually cost £5,000,000 a year.

The grants are to enable the long-service regulars to re-settle in civil life. Officers will get £1,000, irrespective of rank.

For non-commissioned soldiers, sailors and airmen the grant will vary with rank and length of service from £200 to £600. — Reuter.

## GENERAL ELECTIONS IN GREECE

Athens, July 30. King Paul of Greece tonight signed a decree dissolving Parliament and proclaiming fresh elections for September 9.

The Greek Government of the Liberal Prime Minister, M. Sophocles Venizelos, resigned on Saturday night. His Liberal-Democratic Socialist Coalition Cabinet had resigned on July 1, but at the King's request he carried on with an all-Liberal Government to pass a new electoral law providing for a system of "reinforced proportional representation," resembling that used in the French elections.

This was approved by Parliament on Wednesday.

The new Greek Parliament will convene on October 10. King Paul asked M. Venizelos to supervise the elections, reshuffling his all-Liberal Cabinet so that the key Ministers should be held by non-political personalities. — Reuter.

## PAPAGOS' DECISION

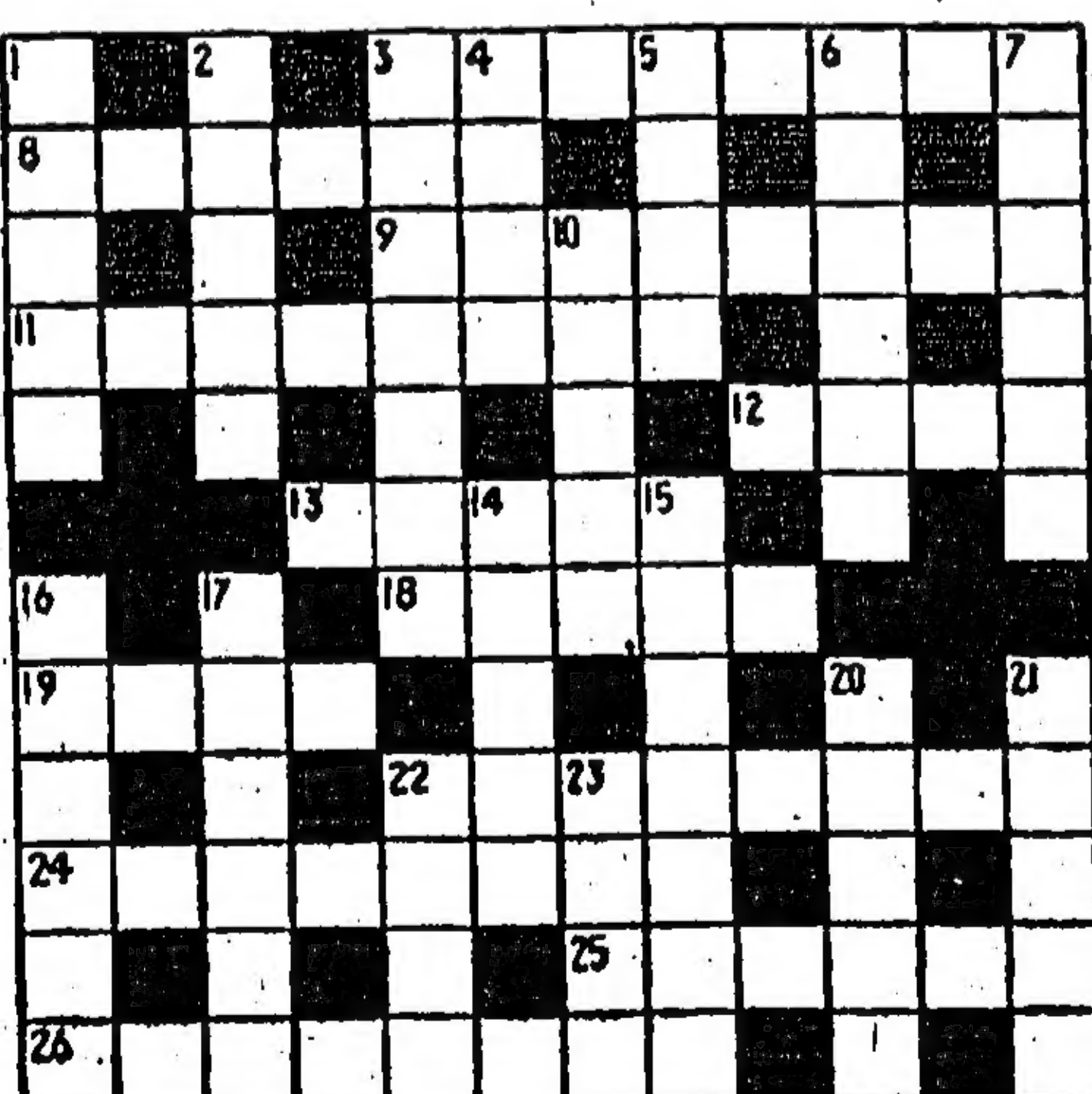
Athens, July 30. Field Marshal Alexander Papagos, who resigned as Commander-in-Chief of the Greek armed forces on May 30, stated tonight that he had decided to enter politics and to participate in the forthcoming Greek elections.

The announcement of Field Marshal Papagos' resignation said that he had resigned for "reasons of health," but few observers in Greece credited the explanation. It was suggested that he had had "divergences with the King." — Reuter.

## Adm. Horton Dead

London, July 30. Admiral Max Kennedy Horton, Commander-in-Chief, Western Approaches, at the height of the Battle of the Atlantic in the last war, died today in a London nursing home. He was aged 68 and had been ill for some weeks. — Reuter.

## A British Crossword Puzzle



**ACROSS**  
3 Stain (8).  
8 Tlax (6).  
9 Extinct creature (9).  
11 Telephone worker (8).  
12 Basin (4).  
13 Corpulent (5).  
18 Fashion (5).  
19 Eager (4).  
23 Scorned (8).  
24 Begs (8).  
25 Disclose (9).  
26 Quietened (8).

**DOWN**  
1 Fool (5).  
2 Harbour (8).  
3 Smears (7).  
4 Radiate (4).  
5 African (4).  
6 Motive (6).  
7 Move rapidly (8).  
10 Clamorous (5).  
14 Anachronism (5).  
15 Passed by (7).  
16 Alters (6).  
17 Force (6).  
20 Tree (5).  
21 Confuse (5).  
22 Fluff (4).  
23 Withered (4).

**YESTERDAY'S CROSSWORD.** — Across: 3-Suspects, 7-Frump, 8-Licence, 10-Rotun, 13-Elaria, 15-Safe, 17-Merited, 18-Mockum, 20-Ewen, 21-Service, 22-Needed, 23-Obdurate, 24-Loose, 25-Tenacious, Down: 1-Afro, 2-Quota, 3-Split, 4-Poor, 5-Cleave, 6-Sopped, 9-Admire, 11-Elbow, 12-Asile, 14-Cement, 15-Sieve, 16-Pence, 18-Metaphor, 19-Deaden, 22-Beels, 23-Idiom, 24-Edgar, 25-Aria.

# Amazing Outburst Against U.S. Aid Plan For Asian Nations

Washington, July 30.

The chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, Senator Tom Connally, today attacked the administrator of the Marshall Plan for seeking funds to bolster "little wobbling countries" in Asia.

The unexpected outburst by the veteran Texas Democrat occurred in an open session of the Committee as it heard the Administrator, Mr. William Foster, on the \$3,500,000,000 foreign arms and economic aid bill.

Senator Connally apparently had been nettled by the earlier decision of the Committee to conduct further hearings on the bill with the Armed Services Committee also attending, which he had opposed.

Mr. Foster testified that Western Europe was now producing 44 per cent more industrial goods than before World War II. He then urged Congress to authorise \$930,000,000 for military and economic aid for Asiatic countries.

Senator Connally roared: "You fellows spend all your time thinking how to spend money while Congress is 'queezing' the taxpayer for more revenue."

The Economic Co-operation Administration, according to Senator Connally, had been established to push for economic recovery in Europe and now should "get out of business."

"Now you're putting your emphasis on chasing problems in Southeast Asia—Western Europe is our big problem. It is through Western Europe that we're going to be attacked," he shouted.

## GLOBAL THREAT

The United States could not subsidise itself, he continued, and now "you fellows want to take care of the whole world." "You're not the whole United States, but you act like it and talk like it. Now you want to build up and take care of these little wobbling countries."

Mr. Foster tried to explain that he thought the threat of Communism was a global one and that Southeast Asia could be immeasurably strengthened against Red penetration with a relatively small amount of United States aid. Mr. Foster said Southeast Asia's rich raw materials were vital to the defence of the United States and the free world. He said expanding materials production there was of direct and urgent concern to Western defence.

Senator Connally would have none of it. He cut Mr. Foster short to lecture him again before turning the questioning over to another Senator.

## INTERNAL DANGER

Before Senator Connally's outburst, Mr. Foster told the Committee the countries of Southeast Asia are vulnerable not only to armed invasion but also in varying degrees to the danger of internal Communist subversion.

"The governments of Asia can be provided with arms and helped to organise forces to maintain order and man their frontiers. But unless steps are taken to aid the governments of Asia to supply the most urgent needs of the people and thus create the hope and promise of a better life, no amount of military aid will make them secure."

Most of the governments of Southeast Asia were "new and inexperienced" since they only recently emerged from colonial status. He added:

## AT LITTLE COST

"In carrying out their tasks the countries of Asia need our help. By furnishing military assistance we can assist them to keep internal order and discourage attacks. We can, with very little cost, guide them to carry out needed social and economic reforms so the benefits of increased production will be equitably distributed to all classes of the population."

Mr. Foster also disclosed under questioning that the bill pending included \$60,000,000 in economic aid for Yugoslavia in addition to whatever amount of arms aid the Defense Department may decide to send. Senator Owen Brewster (Republican), understood total United States aid to Yugoslavia past and future would touch the \$1,000,000,000 mark.

Mr. Foster indicated he did not consider this estimate exorbitant. — United Press.

## Warning On Defence Expenditure

Washington, July 30.

The United States Army will need to increase its 1952 Budget by \$7,000 million if the Korean war continues, the Army Secretary, Mr. Frank Pace, told Congress in a statement released today.

The Army's 1952 Budget has been provisionally estimated at \$20,702 million.

Mr. Pace warned Congress that even if the Korean fighting were ended and America did not get involved in hostilities anywhere else in the coming year, the Army would still have to ask for a multi-million dollar supplement to the Budget.

His statement was disclosed today by the House of Representatives Military Appropriations Committee. It was contained in a release of testimony given to the Committee by Army chiefs in recent weeks.

The Committee has still to hear reports from Air Force and Navy commanders. — Reuter.

## Dutch Attitude On Spain

The Hague, July 30.

The Netherlands Government saw no need at present to approach the United States Government on the proposed purely bilateral defence arrangements between America and Spain, the Dutch Foreign Minister, Dr. Dirk U. Stikker, said today.

Replying to written Parliamentary questions, he said the reports about these arrangements gave no cause to fear that Western European defence would be harmed by them. Dr. Stikker had been asked by a Second Chamber Labour Member, Mr. J. A. W. Burger, to tell the United States that there was "alarm" in Holland at the reported military co-operation between America and Franco Spain. — Reuter.

## Flights Cancelled

The Hague, July 30.

The KLM Royal Dutch Airlines announced today that it had cancelled indefinitely all migrant flights to Australia and New Zealand because of a fuel shortage resulting from the Persian oil crisis. The company said that all normal flights would continue as usual. — Reuter.



## Hounds Keep In Trim

## Heavy Voting In Israel Election

Tel-Aviv, July 30.

More than a quarter of Israel's 880,000 electorate had voted by this evening in a quiet general election—the second in the State's short history.

No incidents were reported as veiled Arab women, bearded and sidecurled Jews from the wilds of the Yemen and new immigrants from 20 other countries lined up side by side to vote for Israel's second Knesseth (Parliament).

The voting population includes 70,000 Arabs.

The only excitement today was in the communities of Oriental Jews in immigrants' camps, where the atmosphere was tense.

The MAFAP (Moderate Labour) and its main rival, the right-wing General Zionist Party, were ensuring that as many voters as possible got to the polls.

In North Israel, they had reserved all the taxis in Haifa and had provided transport for voters to come to Haifa from the Lebanese border about 25 miles away.

Today was a public holiday with only transport and essential services functioning. The election campaign ended last night in accordance with the electoral law.

The sale of liquor was banned from sunset yesterday until the polls closed at 11 o'clock this evening.

## HEAVY VOTING

Voting was heavy at Nazareth, which voted 85 per cent Communist at the last elections in 1949.

Among the first to vote was the Labour Prime Minister, Mr. David Ben Gurion, who hopes that his MAFAP Party will get an absolute majority compared with the 35.7 per cent it had polled before.

But support has grown for the right-wing General Zionist Party, a champion of free enterprise and a critic of the MAFAP Government controls.

Though it polled only 5.2 per cent of the votes in the last elections, it has since gained a large following among the middle class and other dissatisfied sections.

Foreign policy is the main issue between the MAFAP and the MAFAP, the United Labour Party which has a pro-Soviet policy although not identical to that of the Communists.

It won 14.8 per cent of the votes in 1949.

**COALITION CERTAIN**  
A total of 1231 candidates is competing for 120 seats and 17 parties are running.

The number of votes polled by each party will decide the number of seats it will be allotted. Thus, even the smallest party may hope for one or two seats while there is practically no possibility of any one party getting an absolute majority.

The next Government is almost certain to be a coalition, but the question to be decided is whether the MAFAP, with small groups close to it, will be able to command a majority or move to the right and include the General Zionists.

The election campaign has been intense but without incident.

About half the voters are immigrants.

Mr. Ben Gurion, aged 65, is considered most likely to be re-elected. White-haired, stocky and energetic, he is widely acknowledged as the architect of the State and perhaps the only man capable of gathering in the exiles to consolidate a secure and prosperous land.

Other outstanding MAFAP leaders are Dr. Moshe Sharett, the 50-year-old Foreign Minister, and Mrs. Golda Meir, aged 49, the only woman in the outgoing Cabinet, in which she held the Labour portfolio.

Although there are no Hunt meetings during the summer, the hounds must be kept fit, and here hounds from the Essenden Kennels of the Enfield Chase Hunt are seen being exercised. In background is Holwell Court, former residence of the Earl of Mount Edgumbe.

## DOCTOR'S REPORT ON TALAL

Geneva, July 30.

The Emir Talal is a completely free man, Dr. Charles Durand, chief of the Rives Clinic, said today.

Dr. Durand, hitherto completely inaccessible to reporters, said Talal could interrupt his treatment and leave the clinic any time. He had denied reports that the son of murdered King Abdullah of Transjordan was being detained against his will.

Dr. Durand, a leading psychiatrist here, said the Emir enjoyed every liberty, talked to other patients, went for walks in the extensive grounds of the clinic and even visited the nearby town of Nyon occasionally. The doctor described the Emir as a charming and co-operative patient and said he was satisfied with the progress made by him. On the other hand, it was impossible to foretell how long the present treatment would have to continue.

"I thoroughly realise the political importance of my patient but I am not at all interested in politics," he said. "I am solely concerned in making my patient well again."

Questioned as to whether he thought this possible, the doctor replied: "If I did not believe that, would not be treating him."

Told of many contradictory reports from the Near East and Arab sources in Europe that Talal was either incurably ill or completely well, Dr. Durand said the truth was in between. However, he added that he could not specify the nature of Talal's illness, which must remain a professional secret.

With regard to a statement made yesterday in Cairo by Colonel Abdullah el Tel, former military governor of Jerusalem, demanding that an Arab medical mission be appointed to examine Talal, Dr. Durand said the Emir was free to see any other doctors he wished. However, if an Arab medical mission came, they would first have to contact him personally, then it would be completely up to the Emir whether he wanted to see the mission and submit to an examination. — United Press.

## Spanish Reds Arrested

Madrid, July 30.

The Spanish police reported today that 22 Communists, including "10 prominent leaders," have been detained in raids on two houses in Barcelona.

The report said that they had come into Spain illegally from France to reorganise the outlawed United Socialist Party in Catalonia, a region on the northeast coast of Spain.

The police said that two printing machines, which were found in villages near Barcelona, had been used to print two clandestine organs in Spanish and in the Catalan dialect. Leaders urging workers to strike in Barcelona, during March and on May 1 have been found by the police. — Reuter.

## Visions Not Supernatural

Vatican City, July 30.

The Cardinals of the Supreme Congregation of the Holy Office, whose Prefect is Pope Pius XII, have forbidden worship of the "Madonna of Heroldsbach" by a solemn decree.

At a meeting on July 18, the Congregation decided after a full examination of the documents relating to alleged visions of the Virgin Mary at Heroldsbach, in the German arch-diocese of Bamberg, that "the aforementioned visions are not supernatural: worship in relation to them is, therefore, forbidden in the above-mentioned place or elsewhere."

The decree states that "the part in such unlawful worship will incur, ipso facto, suspension a divinis." — Reuter.

## WEDEMAYER RETIRES

San Francisco, July 30.

Lieutenant-General Albert C. Wedemeyer, who in World War II had framed American military policy in both Europe and Asia, retired today from the United States Army.

The General, now 54 years old, will become Vice-President of the A.V.C.O. Manufacturing Corporation, builders of engines for planes and heavy industry.

General Wedemeyer prepared his widely publicised "United States White Paper on China" in 1949, urging a new aid programme for Nationalist China, on condition that Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek agree to sweeping reforms in his regime.

At the Senate investigation this Spring into the removal of General Douglas MacArthur from his command in the Orient, General Wedemeyer, who was called as a witness, largely upheld General MacArthur's opinion on American policy in the Orient. — Reuter.

## PLANE WRECKAGE SIGHTED

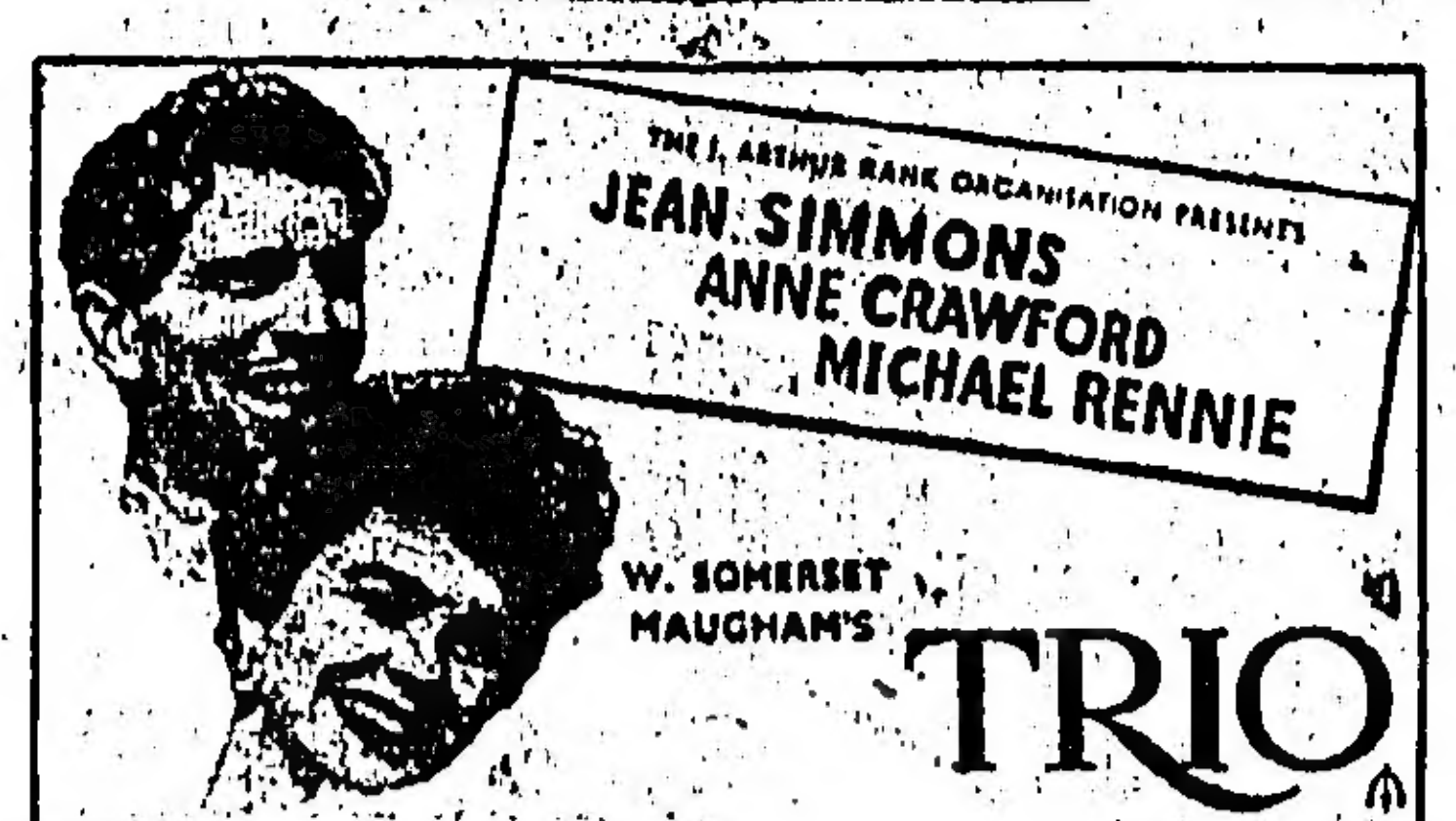
Calcutta, July 30.

The wreckage of a plane has been sighted by villagers deep in the jungle about 30 miles northwest of Tejur, according to information received by the civil aviation authorities here today.

Search parties have been sent to identify the aircraft.

A freight plane left Calcutta on July 18 with food for Assam's flood-stricken areas and has not been heard of since. — Reuter.

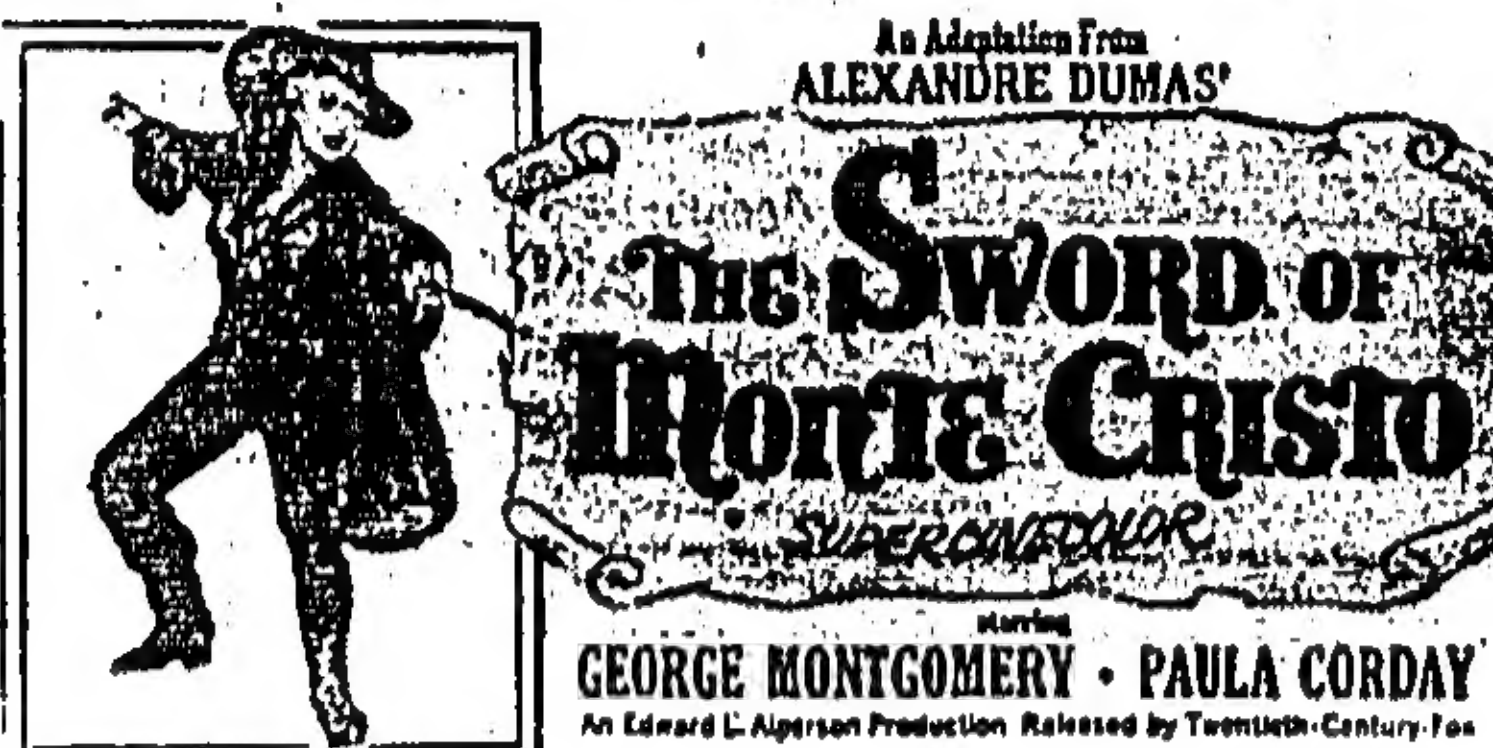
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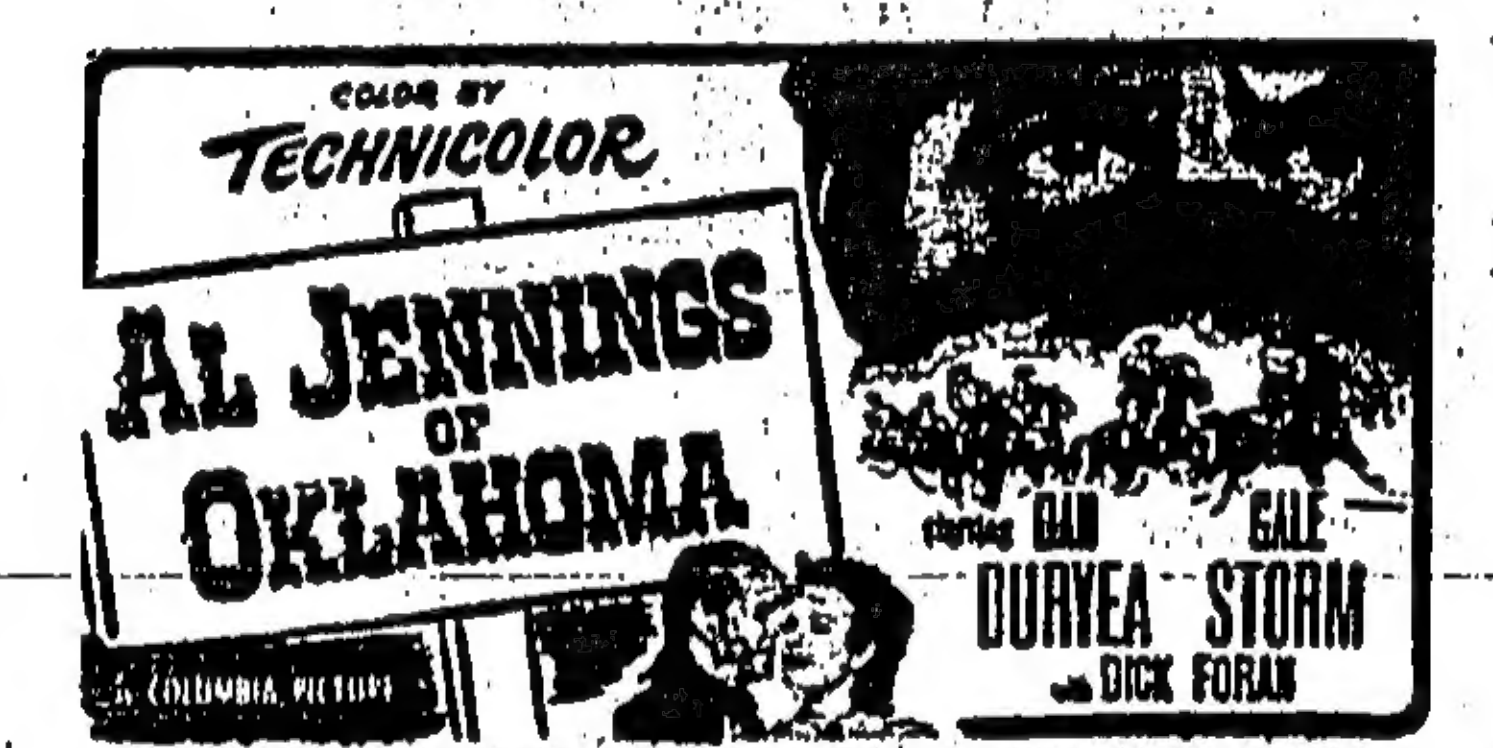
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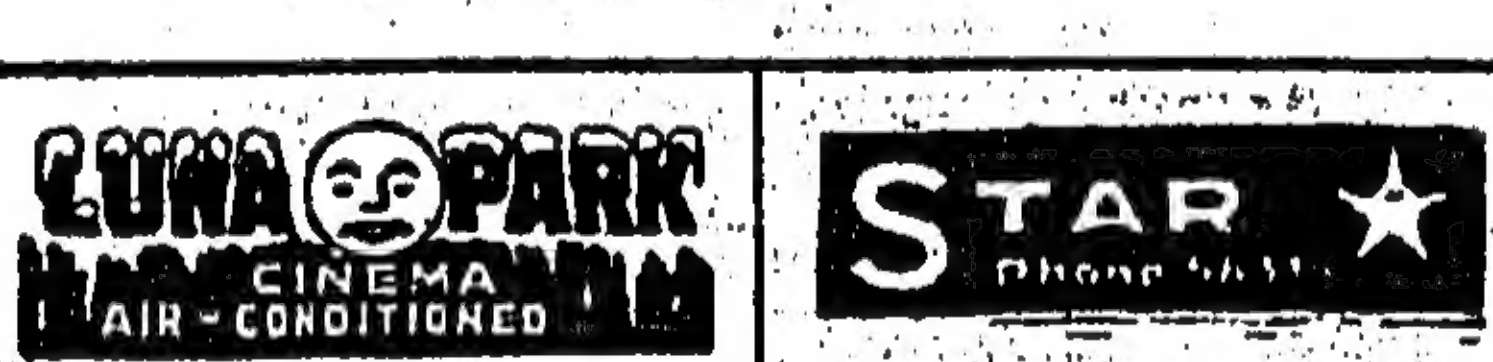
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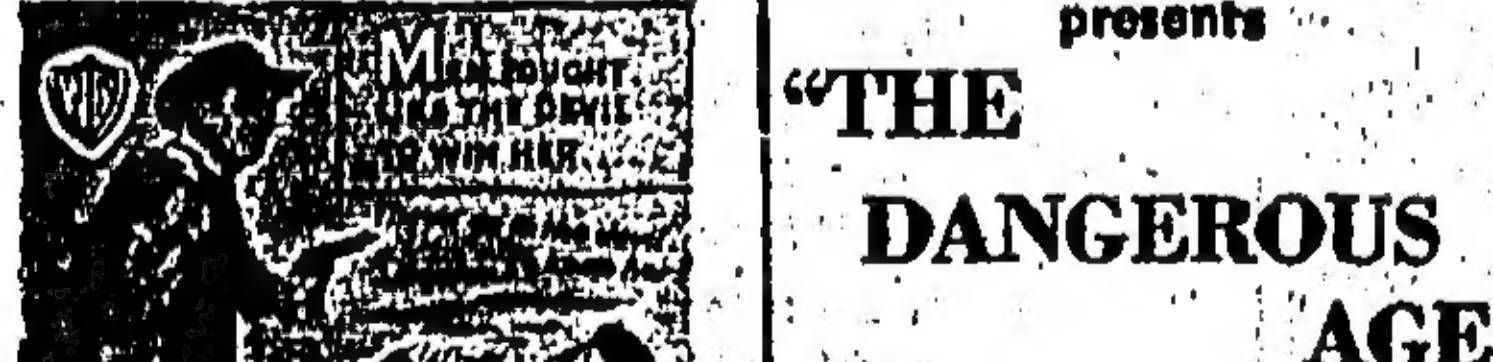
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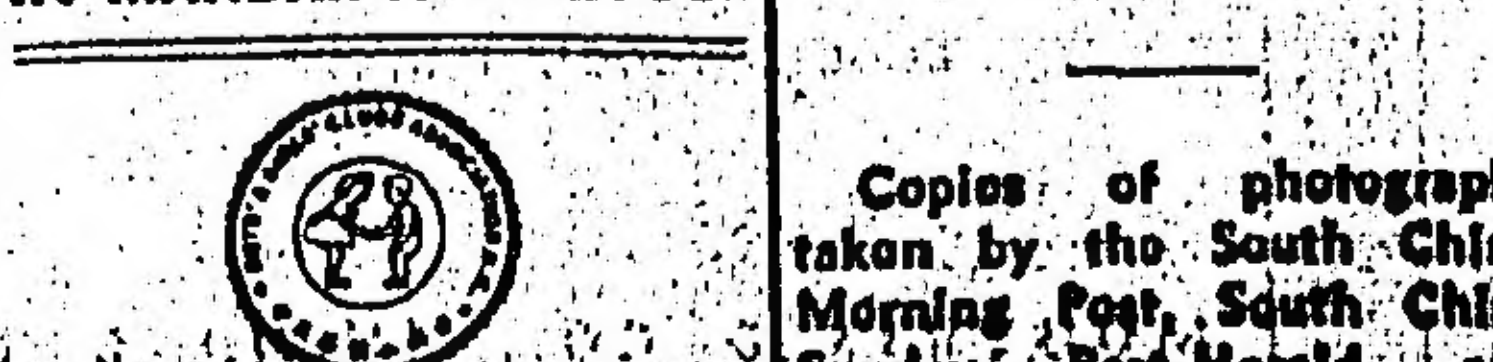
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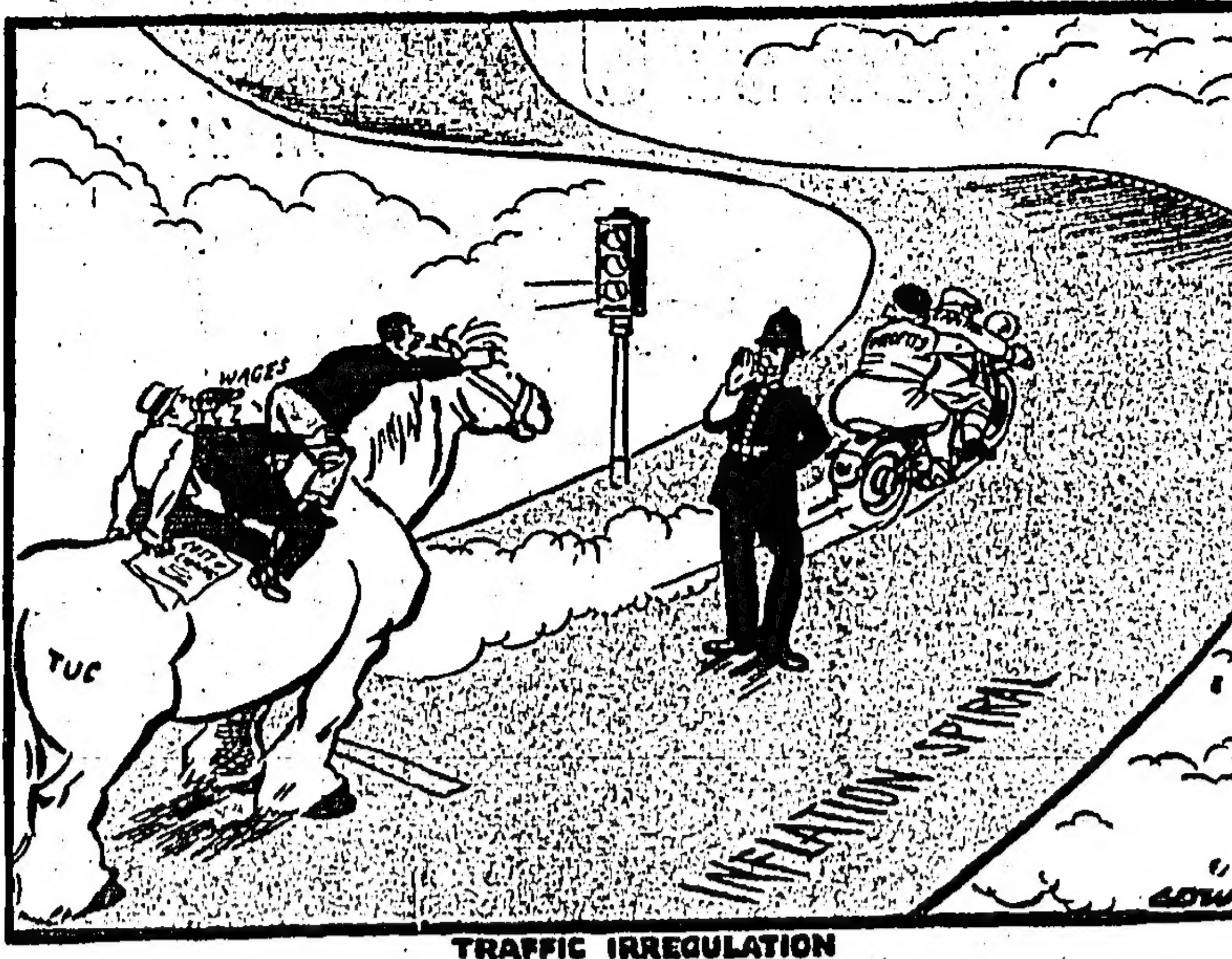
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# The army that Germany wants

How the ex-generals have now disclosed their plan at talks in Paris—with precise proposals to make the Wehrmacht strong...  
by **CHARLES WIGHTON**

**BONN.** dark-suited Hitler generals—several in the Ministry of the Interior alone.  
Key men are the elusive generals behind the barred windows, former German High Command Operations Chief **ADOLF HEUSINGER** and Rommel's ex-Chief of Staff **HANS SPEIDEL**.  
Neither of them was a Nazi, for no German General Staff officer was permitted to join the party. Both finished the war, however, as lieutenant-generals, but nobody knows what they really thought about Hitler.  
**So secret**  
**HEUSINGER** was the Fuehrer's constant companion for years at his Russian Front headquarters, until he was arrested after the 1944 bomb plot, when defeat seemed inevitable.  
Thin, spectacled Speidel planned the German offensive against the Second Front. In the immediate post-war years of defeat he became a professor of philosophy.  
For more than a year the two generals, with their chief assistants, former Colonel Count Kleimansegg and former Major von den Busche, have planned in their half-hidden Bonn War Ministry. The Germans describe it officially as "The Service Office of the Federal Prime Minister."  
So secret is their work that the main door of the new German Foreign Office is permanently barred, and visitors are admitted only after a strict "vetting" by a Prussian N.C.O.-type porter.  
**Master plan**  
**BIT** by bit the German generals have revealed their plans to Allied diplomats and officers in Bonn.  
The Allied Foreign Ministers' conference in Brussels at the end of last year, which agreed to the formation of a German Army, let the generals come out into the open. But the German General Staff master plan is still known to only a few Allied officials.  
Recently, at the Paris talks on a European army, the Germans demanded that their plan should be accepted—complete. Frenchmen, with memories of three German invasions in 70 years, were alarmed.  
Other Allied observers thought the German generals showed an overweening military ambition in people who had suffered catastrophic defeat only six years before.  
This is the master plan—still an official secret—to which Britain has not yet agreed and to which the French are firmly opposed:  
1. A **WEHRMACHT** of 250,000 German conscripts, serving two years each.  
2. **SIX ARMY CORPS**, each of two divisions 12,000 men strong (despite French insistence that no German unit should be more than 5,000 in 1945).  
3. **REVIVAL** of the German General Staff.  
4. **CREATION** of a German War Ministry with a civilian War Minister.

5. **LUFTWAFFE** of 2,000 planes, all Allied manufactured, including 600 jet fighters.  
6. **NAVAL SQUADRONS** for defence in North Sea and Baltic.  
Allied diplomats taking part in the Paris negotiations say that the French are adamant in opposition to No. 3 and No. 4.  
The French are too late. When Britain and America, they agreed last December to negotiations on a German Army, they themselves created the new German General Staff—and the German generals were not slow to seize their opportunity.  
Now America, disappointed by French and Benelux aid for Western defence plans, has started a major boost for the immediate creation of the army.  
American High Commissioner John McCloy said in Bonn recently that there will have to be compromises. "Great and fundamental strategic decisions," said Mr. McCloy, "are awaiting the solution of the German rearmament problem."  
Only Britain is silent. No official statement of policy on the German Army has been issued since a formal announcement six months ago that Britain had agreed only in principle to the formation of a German Army.  
(London Express Service.)

# UNDER-COVER GIRL

★ The mother who was shunned as a traitor tells **FREDERICK COOK**: How I worked in the Communist headquarters

Washington.  
"HUSH a moment, Christine," said the dark-haired young mother. She passed her baby a toy and turned again to talking about the days when she used to hear people muttering about "That traitor" as she passed on the street.

She married a man who did not know she was a counter-agent for the FBI and he is the father of four-year-old Christine.  
How did it feel to live a double life? How did it begin?  
Mrs Markward, 29 now, says: "I felt terrible—people muttering about one being a traitor, my name in the paper, people I'd known all my life snubbing me in public."  
"It all started one day when an FBI man telephoned and asked if he might see me."  
"I had no idea what it was all about. I was simply a beautiful, looking forward to being married shortly."

"On my husband's first leave I thought I had better tell him. He was a bit scared but he was very understanding."  
Mrs Markward grew in importance in the party. Soon she was a district leader and was given the job of initiating the unions in the big steel mills around Baltimore, Maryland.  
Since February of this year she has been telling what she knows about that in locked-door sessions of the Un-American Activities Committee.

## SHE RESIGNED

IN May, 1949, Mary Markward's health cracked. She had an attack of partial paralysis. Six months later, came another attack, and she took the opportunity of resigning her "Communist activities."

By now the heat was on and soon afterwards Mary read in the Daily Worker that she had been "sacked" from the party as a stool pigeon.

"I am glad it's over," she says. "My baby, my husband—he's been marvellous about it—and our four-room bungalow are enough for me."

I asked Mrs Markward if she had any idea why, out of all Washington, they picked on her. It was the only question she ducked. With a smile she said: "I think I do, but I am not at liberty to say. At the time I had no idea."

## THE NERVE

ONE thing she learned as an under-cover girl: not to place too much reliance on people.

"Why, lots of the very people who used to call me a traitor come up to me now on the street," she says, "and have the nerve to say that of course they really never believed a word of it even at the time!"  
(World Copyright Reserved—London Express Service.)

That day people were murmuring about what a shame it was such a fine young fellow should have a sister like Mary Staleup. Why couldn't she be a loyal American like him?  
What people did not know—and what she could not tell them—was that listing of her name by the Un-American Activities Committee as a leading Communist was all part of the game. She could not very well explain that she was the Under-cover Girl No. 1 for the FBI inside the headquarters of the Communist apparatus in Washington.

## DOUBLE LIFE

I TALKED with Mary the other day. Her name is Markward now.

# The SENTIMENTALIST

★ At 47, Cecil Beaton reveals a new side to a sophisticated as he adds another career to his list.

by **KENNETH TYNAN**

A STRANGELY revealing little play called "The Gainsborough Girls" had its world premiere in Brighton.

The author was Cecil Beaton, and the revelation was that he possessed a simple and sentimental heart. And it was strange, because for most people Beaton has always been a model of urbanity and sophistication. It was as if an avocado pear had been squeezed and discharged syrup.



Cecil Beaton, photographer of royalty, writer, artist and stage designer, was born in London. He has won the Victoria Cross and the Order of Merit. He is the author of "The Gainsborough Girls" and "The Sentimentalist".

Beaton tells the story of Thomas Gainsborough's daughters in the manner of early melodrama; and it ends with a sentimental flourish. It is the dramatist's truism, and unaffected belief that life happens as it happens in a boy's picture book. "The Gainsborough Girls" is an innocently credulous novel by a strayed sophisticate; the kind of book usually described on the cover as the work of "A Man of Feeling."

At 47, Beaton is a writer and stage designer as well as a photographer. In 1940 he was even an actor in the Broadway production of "Lady Windermere's Fan."

## Restless

The pursuit of a single career enervates him; not all the forty volumes of photographs, bound in red leather, which swell his library; not all the royal favour which his method and his manners have brought him, can satisfy his restlessness.

Photography, he says, dates a man more rapidly than any other medium; his early preferences—a gleaming background of transparent screens, a halo of light around the sitter's head and a silky-Madonna smile on her face—are outmoded; his more recent choice of frame-work, a prospect of eighteenth-century bookcase, has already become dated. Behind too many beauties, royal and theatrical; and it is not every day that he can hope for subjects as striking as the war wreckage in Libya.

So Beaton turns playwright. And the very casualness of the transition exposes another kind of sentimentality, this time of the mind. For he believes, quite idealistically, that all the arts are open to you, if you have the flair for any one of them; that it is

possible for a painter to become a poet, or a sculptor a film director.

To the "Man of Feeling," skill is secondary; Beaton does not hide his horror of technique. "It is the spade-work involved in arranging each sitting," he has written, "which militates against the pleasures of photography"—a sentence containing a disarming hint at the spade-work involved in English composition. Beaton, flinging all the arts with his own kind of audacious humility, disregarding obstacles like a child in a race.

He enters a room like an actor who has just made a splendid exit; you feel he has just left some gaudy and exhausting seat on the next floor. He strides lightly towards you, smiling intimately, soapsly washing his hands. His "Hello" is a commiseration; like much of his talk, it emerges as a quizzical, heartfelt sigh.

He will drop naturally into his favourite posture: the left foot pointed like a dancing-master's, right hand on hip, and the head, benign and greying, tilted to catch the light. He will be handsome and flawlessly dressed; the waistcoat usually bearing lapels, the trousers pipe-slender.

## Tact

Beaton's voice sounds clammy and his smile is tired. He will pass his fingers over his forehead to suggest strain; suddenly, at the next table, he may catch sight of a subject. As once, without lowering his voice, he will mimic her: "Do you see that woman trying to smoke a cigarette without getting smoke in her eyes?"—and such will be his tact that she will not notice. "Not long ago I should have swathed her in brocade and leopard skin. Now I want her as she is!"

Similarly, Beaton's Gainsborough "snaps" his guests: basking under a cup of tea and crouching on all fours he cries: "Don't move! I want you just like that!"

I mentioned the parallel to him. He smiled Jesuitically, like a cat slowly unsheathing its claws.

More than 20 years ago, he told me, he saw his two sisters appearing in a tableau vivant as Gainsborough's daughters; how, said it was, someone remarked to him that the younger daughter had gone mad. He has wanted to tell their story ever since. "I'm not interested in Gainsborough himself," he added blithely.

He finished the play about three years ago; it is his second. "The first one," he says, "was all about the difficulty of writing plays." This he showed to his friend Garson Kanin, the American director, who was unimpressed and offered him some tempting advice: "Write about things you feel about."

## Friendships

The result of months of feeling was "The Gainsborough Girls," says Beaton: "Kanin loved it!"

Beaton is old-fashioned enough to base his life on trusts and friendships, and it is hard to imagine what else Kanin could have said without seeming to be stealing candy from a schoolboy. He radiates kindness higher than almost any other attribute; to him Garbo had "a wonderful quality of kindness." Chaplin was "amazingly kind."

Since his play was bought early this year, Beaton has devoted himself to working on the sets and costumes, splashing the dresses in shades like crushed carnation and ice-cream orange.

The first-night curtain came down on an accurate and not ignoble picture of the author; a man whose charm is closer to nursery banter than coffee-house wit, whose Georgian "sensibility" is not unmixt with Victorian sentimentalism.

He is now at work on a third play, a comedy with a contemporary setting. ("It takes place in Northamptonshire—quite near Towcester.") Between whiles there will be more photographs, more books. In a way it is a tribute to Beaton to apply to him the disquieting remark of Delacroix: "The man of talent does whatever he wants to do. The man of genius does only what he can do!"  
(World Copyright Reserved—London Express Service.)

## AMERICAN NEWSCOPE

# Cigarette Slow-up

From Newell Rogers

**NEW YORK.** AMERICANS who, aided by the women, smoke far more cigarettes than anyone else in the world, face a terrific new onslaught of advertising from the big tobacco concerns.

For although each year sees a new peak of cigarette consumption reaching, the rate has been sharply slowing.

Last year's sales were only 2½ percent above 1949, and the industry has been used to seeing them climb comfortably between 10 and 20 percent every year.

So millions more in money will be poured out to get millions more in smokers.  
**BOOK PUBLISHERS** are in the dumps, and they say they will have to put up the prices of books—the ordinary, hard-backed kind, that is.

Their sales have been badly hurt by mushrooming paperback editions, which are 25 percent cheaper.

A MAN who bears one of the most famous names in America gives this "recipe for happiness" to 100 boys just starting out in life after spending two years at a school "for the under-privileged and maladjusted" at Dobbs Ferry, New York:

"There are two simple principles, find out what it is that interests you, and that you can well do, and when you find it put your whole soul into it—over, bit of energy and ambition and natural ability that you have got."  
Name of speaker, John D. Rockefeller III.







# PROSPECT OF A DEFINITE FOURTH TEST RESULT NOW SEEMS VERY REMOTE

Leeds, July 30.

The prospect of any definite result seemed very remote on the fifth and last day of the Fourth Test match between England and South Africa here.

When South Africa batted for the second time after tea and reached 87 runs without loss on the fourth day, the wicket still seemed easy and it looked as if they could well score nearly as many runs as they had done in the first innings when they piled up 538 runs.

The last wicket stand of 60 runs between Trevor Bailey and Malcolm Hilton enabled England to reach 505 runs and South Africa did not gain the big first innings advantage which at one time seemed probable.

They are now 120 runs ahead with all their wickets standing. South Africa need to win this match if they are to have a chance of winning the rubber, as England have a 2-1 lead with one more Test to be played at the Oval next month.

The excellent South African fielding and steady bowling by Alhol Rowan and Tuffy Mann made it difficult for the England batsmen to score fast though the tail-enders finally sent the field with some mighty hitting. Peter May took his score to

138 runs in six hours and 10 minutes and hit 10 fours in a confident and chancesless innings. He was bowled while trying to hit out and he was soon followed back to the pavilion by Freddie Brown and Alec Bedser.

Don Brennan, a greatly improved batsman this season, gave Bailey valuable assistance but it was the latter who dominated the play after May was out. Hitting powerfully, he scored at nearly a run a minute and was out when only five runs short of his century. He had hit 11 fours and his injured back, which prevented him from bowling more than one over when South Africa batted, did not appear to hinder him.

Eric Rowan again looked the complete master in South Africa's second knock and soon outpaced his partner, John Walter, who seemed intent on just keeping his wicket intact. At the close of play, with 66 runs not out, was well on the way to joining the select band who have scored centuries in both innings of a Test match. England had scored 400 runs for seven wickets at the lunch interval today.

Brennan scored fairly rapidly after lunch but just when Brennan looked comfortably settled Mann knocked back his off stump.

**ATHOL ROWAN'S 50TH**  
Tattersall opened with a leg sweep for four, but he soon became Athol Rowan's 50th victim in the Test cricket when Athol's brother, Eric, took an easy catch at forward short-leg.

Hilton joined Bailey and set about the bowling as though he were the senior partner. He lifted a good length throw from Rowan for six and swung vigorously at everything bowled to him. With a jotted straight drive which gave him his eighth boundary, Bailey reached 51 runs out of 104 runs in two hours and a quarter.

From that point Bailey kept most of the bowling to himself, and Hilton became more restrained when called upon. A single by Hilton took the last wicket stand to 50 runs and then Bailey sealed up the 500 runs with a cover drive. The end of the next ball carried Bailey's score to 94 runs, but he was not destined to reach his second Test century.

Mann was recalled and from his second ball Bailey was bowled while attempting a big hit.

His fine innings did not contain a chance. He batted three hours and 20 minutes and hit 11

fours and, with Hilton, put on 60 runs for the last wicket. When South Africa batted again Bailey opened the bowling with Bedser, but he sent down only one over. Obviously he could not develop his usual pace because of his back injury.

**IN FINE FORM**  
Eric Rowan was again in fine form and with Walter giving him adequate support they made the best opening stand of the series for South Africa.

With only one day left South Africa could not afford to proceed at their first innings pace. Rowan was always seeking runs and none of the England bowlers gave him any trouble.

Rowan hit six fours in his 50 runs, which he reached in an hour and 35 minutes, and he had 60 runs out of South Africa's 97 scored in two hours to the close.

Just before the close Hilton damaged his bowling hand by trying to stop a hard return by Walter and had to retire.

The crowd numbered 32,000—the highest in the four days. Already 119,000 have watched the match, a record for any Test between England and South Africa. The biggest attendance in England was 158,000 when England met Australia at Leeds in 1948.

**THE SCOREBOARD**

**SOUTH AFRICA**

1st Innings 538

**ENGLAND**

1st Innings

Hulton b. Rynveld ..... 100

Rowan ..... 58

May b. Athol Rowan ..... 138

Compton lbw. b. Athol ..... 25

Watson b. Chubb ..... 32

Bailey b. Mann ..... 93

Brown, c. Eric Rowan b. ..... 2

Bedser, b. Mann ..... 0

Brennan, b. Mann ..... 10

Tattersall c. Eric Rowan b. ..... 4

Athol Rowan ..... 9

Hilton, not out ..... 10

Extras ..... 18

Total (all out) ..... 505

**Bowling Analysis**

McCarty ..... 41 10 81 0

Chubb ..... 43 12 99 1

Athol Rowan ..... 68 17 174 5

Mann ..... 60 23 96 3

Mansell ..... 4 0 11 0

Van Ryneveld ..... 0 20 1

(Byes 10, leg-byes 7, no-balls 1 by Chubb)

**SOUTH AFRICA**

2nd Innings 87

(without loss)

Eric Rowan not out ..... 60

Walter not out ..... 25

Extras ..... 2

Total ..... 87

**Bowling to date**

Bedser ..... 3 1 5 0

Bailey ..... 1 0 8 0

Tattersall ..... 11 2 28 0

Hilton ..... 18 0 13 0

Compton ..... 10 5 17 0

Compton ..... 7 1 16 0

(Leg-byes 2)—Reuter.

**GRAVENEY ILL.**

Leeds, July 30.

Tom Graveney, England's

twelfth man, is confined to bed

with a sore throat and septi-

cemia. He will not be able to

take any further part in the

Test match against South Africa

and has notified Gloucestershire

that he cannot play against

Lancashire at Blackpool on

Wednesday.—Reuter.

**Tour de France**

**Earnings**

Paris, July 30.

The organisers today published

the amounts earned by the

principal riders in the "Tour

de France" cycling Marathon,

which finished yesterday.

In this list only the official

prizes are mentioned and the

sums can be considerably

augmented by private bonuses

distributed on the way by

manufacturers and local au-

thorities.

Ugo Koblet (Switzerland)

2,106,000 French francs.

Raphaël Géhin (Belgium) — 1,015,

000 francs.

Bernard Ruiz — 825,000

francs.

Robert Loveque — 793,000

francs.

The Italians, Bartali, Magni

and Biondini, earned 612,000,

419,000 and 399,000 francs re-

spectively.

Some of the "also rans" may

be out of pocket on the tour.

**Louis-Brión Fight**

**Tomorrow**

San Francisco, July 30.

Former Heavyweight Cham-

pio, Joe Louis and South

American, title-holder, Oscar

Brión of Argentina completed

training on Monday for their

10-round bout on Wednesday

evening.

Some of the "also rans" may

be out of pocket on the tour.

**THE HONG KONG**

**JOCKEY CLUB**

**NOTICE TO MEMBERS**

The Stewards have decided

that during the months of

August and September the

Coffee Room, Bar and ad-

joining Verandahs at the Club

House, Happy Valley, will be

kept open until 10.30 p.m.

A la carte meals will be

served up to 10 p.m.

This concession is in the

nature of a trial, and may be

withdrawn at any time with-

out previous notice.

The Jockey Room will close

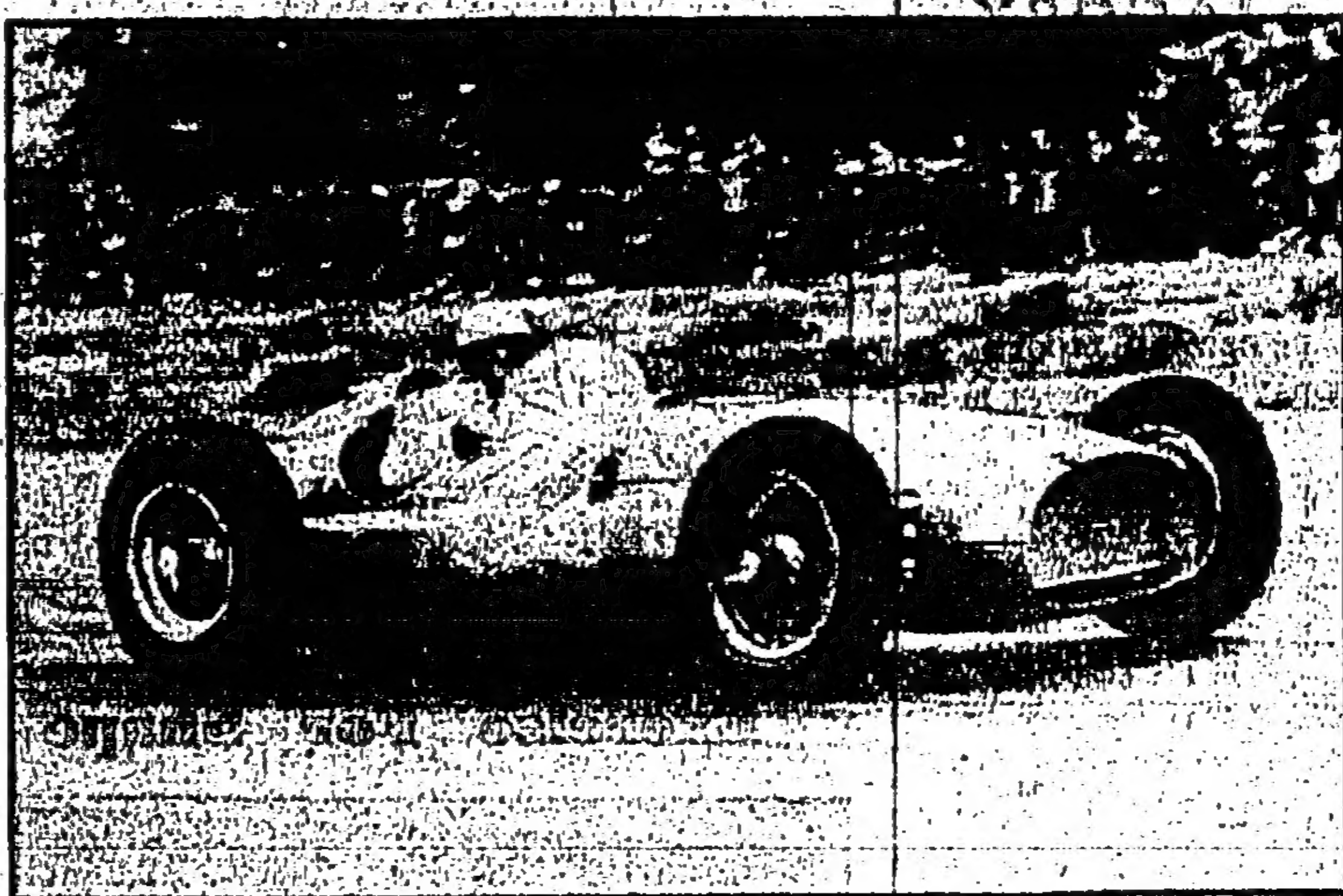
at the usual time, i.e., 8 p.m.

By Order,

S. A. SLEAP,

Secretary.

## BRMs AT SILVERSTONE



Two of Britain's £200,000 BRM racing cars took part in the British Grand Prix at Silverstone on July 14. Photo shows Reg Parnell at the wheel of his BRM at speed during the race.

## Warwickshire Lead On First Innings Against Yorkshire

London, July 30.

Warwickshire, the present leaders in the County Championship table, strengthened their position today when they gained a comfortable first innings lead over their nearest rivals, Yorkshire, and then dismissed two Yorkshire batsmen for 10 runs.

Yorkshire, who eagerly sought maximum points in their quest to challenge Warwickshire for Championship honours, now seem in danger of restricting Warwickshire to only four points for their first innings lead.

Yorkshire are still 103 runs behind with eight of their second innings wickets remaining.

Warwickshire, now leading in the Championship table with 172 points and having played two more games than Yorkshire, with 132 points, were indebted today to a fine century by their professional captain, Tom Dooly, who received useful support from Ord (67) and Spooner (65).

Lancashire, third behind Yorkshire with 120 points with two matches in hand over Warwickshire, also fared none too well against Middlesex in their singles need for maximum points to enhance their chances for Championship honours.

They are not certain of four points for a first innings lead, for Middlesex batted steadily and at the close had made 209 runs for four wickets, being 164 runs behind with six wickets still standing.

Syd Brown made a valuable 51 runs and Harold Sharp, who batted confidently, has already scored 87 runs not out.

Fine bowling by Jim Laker, right-hand offspin bowler, and G. Lock the left-arm spinner, paved the way for a Surrey victory over Gloucestershire in two days.

Laker accomplished the "hat-trick" and became the seventh bowler to do so in this season. In the last two deliveries of one over he sent back Lambert and Wood, and with the first ball of his next he dismissed Scott.

Laker finished with a match analysis of eight wickets for 105 runs. Lock, in the second innings, took five wickets for 47 runs.—Reuter.

**CLOSE OF PLAY SCORES**

The following were the close of play scores in first-class cricket matches played today:

**At Manchester:** Lancashire 373 (Smith 67, Lomax 52); Middlesex 209 for four (Brown 51, Sharp 57 not out);

**At Blackheath:** Kent 230 and 13 for one; Essex 435 for five declared (Horstall 206, Gibb 141);

**At Leicester:** Leicestershire 302 (Shankleton, right-arm fast medium bowler, seven for 89); Hampshire 297 for six (Harrison 85, Bluke 84, Eager 59 not out);

**At Worcester:** Sussex 224 (Perks, right-arm fast medium bowler, five for 61); Worcester 334 for six (Kenyon 84, Cooper 81, 200 (Combs), 60 (White), 40 (Schofield), 40 (Broadbent), 40 (2));

**At Middlesbrough:** Nottinghamshire 158 and 110 for two (Keston 57 not out); Derbyshire 427 for five declared (Willatt 111, Revell 123);

**At Gloucester:** Surrey beat Gloucestershire by five wickets; Gloucestershire 204 and 144 (Mullan 55, Lock, left-arm spin bowler, five for 47, Laker, right-arm offspin bowler, four for 57, including a hat-trick); Sun-mer 222 (Combs), 60 (White), 40 (Schofield), 40 (Broadbent), 40 (2);

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# BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE

## CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS TO			
"SOOCHOW"	Keelung, Yokohama, Nagoya, Osaka & Kobe	3 p.m.	1st Aug.
"SHENKING"	Keelung, Singapore, Penang & Belawan	3 p.m.	3rd Aug.
"FUKUO"	Bangkok, Yokohama, Nagoya, Osaka & Kobe	5 p.m.	3rd Aug.
"TIANJIN"	Tientsin	5 p.m.	6th Aug.
"SHENKING"	Keelung	10 a.m.	8th Aug.
"YOKOHAMA"	Bangkok, Djakarta, (Cheribon?), Semarang, Surabaya & Manassar	5 p.m.	10th Aug.
"HANYANG"	Tientsin	5 p.m.	13th Aug.
Sails from Custodian Wharf			

ARRIVALS FROM			
"FUKUO"	Sibu	7 p.m.	31st July
"SHENKING"	Singapore	1/2nd Aug.	
"ANSHUN"	Singapore	2/3rd Aug.	
"HUNAN"	Tientsin	4/5th Aug.	
"SHENKING"	Keelung	7 a.m.	6th Aug.
"YOKOHAMA"	Kobe	7th Aug.	

## A.O. LINE LTD./C.N. CO., LTD., JOINT SERVICE

SAILINGS TO			
"CHANGTE"	Japan	13th Aug.	
"TAIYUAN"	Sydney & Melbourne	18th Aug.	
"CHANGSHA"	Japan	19th Aug.	
ARRIVALS FROM			
"CHANGTE"	Australia & Manila	9th Aug.	
"TAIYUAN"	Japan	14th Aug.	
"CHANGSHA"	Australia & Manila	18th Aug.	

## BLUE FUNNEL LINE

Scheduled Sailings to Europe via Aden & Port Said			
"PATROCLUS"	Marseilles, Liverpool & Glasgow	6th Aug.	
"AENEAS"	Liverpool & Glasgow	9th Aug.	
"AUTOMEDON"	Havre, London & Holland	23rd Aug.	
"AGAPENOR"	Dublin & Liverpool	25th Aug.	

Scheduled Sailings from Europe			
Sails	Arrives	Sails	Arrives
S. "AGAPENOR"	do	1st Aug.	do
G. "AENEAS"	do	6th Aug.	do
S. "AUTOMEDON"	do	14th Aug.	do
G. "PERSEUS"	do	18th Aug.	do
G. "MYRMIDON"	do	20th Aug.	do
G. "MARON"	do	4th Sept.	do
S. "BELEROPHON"	4th Aug.	17th Aug.	15th Sept.
G. "FYRHUS"	13th Aug.	17th Aug.	15th Sept.
S. "ANTIOCHUS"	21st Aug.	17th Aug.	15th Sept.

G. Loading Glasgow before Liverpool.  
S. Loading Swansea before Liverpool.  
Unscheduled.

Carriers' option to proceed via other ports to load & discharge cargo.

## DE LA RAMA LINES

ARRIVING via MANILA FROM			
U.S. ATLANTIC & PACIFIC COAST PORTS			
"DONA ALICIA"	2nd Aug.		
"DONA AURORA"	25th Aug.		

## Lathay Pacific Airways Ltd.

Route	Departs Hongkong	Arrives H.K.
HK/Bangkok/Singapore (DC-4)	1.30 a.m. Tues. Fri.	8.30 a.m. Wed. Sat.
HK/Singapore (DC-4)	1.00 p.m. Wed.	8.10 p.m. Thurs.
HK/Manila/B.N. Borneo (DC-3)	1.00 a.m. Wed.	4.45 p.m. Thurs.
HK/Haliphong (DC-3)	1.00 a.m. Fri.	4.00 p.m. Fri.

All the above subject to alteration without notice.  
For passage and freight particulars please apply to

1 CONNAUGHT RD. C. Tel. 30331/8  
BRANCH OFFICE: 50 Connaught Rd. West. 25875. 32144. 24878.



## ARRIVALS

SHIPS	FROM	DUE
"BENVORLICH"	U.K. via Singapore	In Port
"BENMOH"	do	on or abt. 12th Aug.
"BENALDER"	do	19th Aug.
"BENNEVIS"	do	24th Aug.
"BENVANNOCH"	do	18th Sept.
"BENAVON"	do	23rd Sept.

## SAILINGS Loading on or abt.

"BENVORLICH"	London, Hamburg, Rotterdam & Antwerp.	31st July
"BENMOH"	Havre, Rotterdam & Antwerp.	18th Aug.
"BENALDER"	Kobe & Yokohama	21st Aug.
"BENNEVIS"	Avonmouth, London & Middleborough.	29th Aug.
"BENALDER"	Liverpool, Dublin, Hamburg & Antwerp.	8th Sept.
"BENVANNOCH"	Liverpool, Glasgow, Avonmouth & Hull.	23rd Sept.

Via Singapore, Port Swettenham, Port Sudan, Aden, & Port Said.  
+ Calls Manila, Cebu & Sandakan.  
+ Calls Manila, Tawau, Sandakan, and Jesselton.

## W. R. LOXLEY & CO. (CHINA) LTD.

Agents

York Building. Telephone: 84105.

# CHINA MAIL

## HONGKONG

### PUBLISHED DAILY (AFTERNOONS)

Price, 20 cents per copy. Saturdays 30 cents.

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Postage: China and Macao \$1.00 per month. U.K., British Possessions and other countries \$3.00 per month.

News contributions, always welcome, should be addressed to the Editor, business communications and advertisements to the Secretary.

Telephone: 2641 (5 Lines).

Kowloon Office: Salisbury Road. Telephone: 52433.

Classified Advertisements 20 WORDS \$4.00 for 1 DAY PREPAID

ADDITIONAL INSERTIONS \$1.50 PER DAY

10 cents PER WORD OVER 20

Births, Deaths, Marriages, Personal \$5.00 per insertion not exceeding 25 words, 25 cents each additional word.

ALTERNATE INSERTIONS 10% EXTRA

If not prepaid a booking fee of 50 cents is charged.

## DEATHS

WILLIAM—McNee, William, Osmund, Archib. Died July 29, 1951, after an operation at Leeds, England. Aged 46 years.

## FOR SALE

NEWLY ARRIVED piano accordions, cellos, violins, violas, double basses, saxophones, clarinets, trumpets, piccolos, flutes, strings, reeds, all kinds of accessories, large consignments of music publications from Schirmer's Library, Dance Orchestra, Lion, Piccolo and King's Music Co., 5, Chiu Lung Street, Telephone 30439.

NEW STOCK ARRIVED Columbia Copperplate Pencils, HB and B \$12 per gross, \$5 per dozen, \$0.30 each on sale at "S. C. M. Post."

WEIGHTS AND MEASUREMENTS of cargo exported from Hong Kong and South China, compiled by the Sworn Measurers, \$18 from the "S. C. M. Post."

H.K. GOVERNMENT Import and Export Licence Forms, 10 cents each. Obtainable at "S. C. M. Post."

## NOTICE

### THE AYER TAWAH RUBBER PLANTATION COMPANY, LIMITED. THE SUNGALA RUBBER ESTATE LIMITED.

Notice is hereby given that as from 1st August, 1951 Messrs. Pent, Marwick, Mitchell & Co., will cease to act as Share Transfer Registrars of the above Companies.

As from that date all share transfers and communications relating to dividends declared should be addressed to the Secretaries, The Geddes Trading & Dairy Farm Co., Ltd., Room 601 Marina House, Hong Kong.

Notice is also given that on 1st August, 1951, the Registered Offices of the above Companies will be transferred from Room 232 Hong Kong & Shanghai Bank Building to Room 601 Marina House, Hong Kong.

THE GEDDES TRADING & DAIRY FARM CO. LTD. Secretaries.

PEAT, MARWICK, MITCHELL & CO., Share Transfer Registrars Hongkong, 30th July, 1951.

## NOTICE

### BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE COMPANY LIMITED.

Delivery Order No. 1417 (ex. B/L 165) covering the undermentioned cargo shipped from United Kingdom to Hong Kong by Butterfield & Swire Co., Ltd., s.s. Calchas arrived here on 11th July, 1951 has been lost and is hereby declared null and void.

R. B. & Co.

C H 183

Hong Kong.

6 Bldes New Steel Wheel Barrows.

## NOTICE

### THE GEDDES TRADING & DAIRY FARM CO., LTD.

Notice is hereby given that as from 1st August, 1951 Messrs. Pent, Marwick, Mitchell & Co. will cease to act as Secretaries of the above Company, and that on that date the Registered Office of the Company will be transferred from Room 232 Hong Kong & Shanghai Bank Building to Room 601 Marina House, Hong Kong.

All communications should be addressed to the Geddes Trading & Dairy Farm Co., Ltd., Room 601 Marina House, Hong Kong.

THE GEDDES TRADING & DAIRY FARM CO., LTD. Hongkong, 30th July, 1951.

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

Consignees per "BENVORLICH"

are hereby notified that their cargo is being discharged into the Hong Kong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co.'s godowns, where it will be at Consignees' risk and subject to the Wharf's terms and condition of storage, and where delivery may be obtained.

Damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns for examination by Consignees and the Company's surveyors. Messrs. Carmichael and Clark, at 10 a.m. 4th August, 1951.

To comply with the General Bonded Warehouse Regulations Consignees must have a Revenue Officer in attendance when damaged dutiable goods are examined.

No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the steamer's godowns, and all goods remaining undelivered after the 5th August, 1951, will be subject to rest.

All claims against the steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before the 15th August, 1951, or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

W. R. LOXLEY & CO., (CHINA) LTD.

Agents, Ben Line Steamers, Ltd.

Hongkong, 30th July, 1951.

## NOTICE

### THE HONG KONG JOCKEY CLUB NOTICE TO MEMBERS

The Stewards have decided that during the months of August and September the Coffee Room, Bar and adjacent Verandahs at the Club House, Happy Valley, will be kept open until 10.30 p.m.

A la carte meals will be served up to 10 p.m.

This concession is in the nature of a trial, and may be withdrawn at any time without previous notice.

The Jockey Room will close at the usual time, i.e., 8 p.m.

By Order, S. A. SLEAP, Secretary.

### PETER MOK HIM YICK HONG

### MACAO MANUFACTURERS' REPRESENTATIVE

### Agent for

### AUSTIN CARS

### S.S. TAK SHING M.V. LEE HONG

### China Mail Distributor

33 RUA V.P. ARCOS TEL. 665

Cables: Peter Macao

Agencies invited

### St. John Ambulance Brigade

### FREE AMBULANCE SERVICE

Tel. Hongkong 35035

Kowloon 52222

# P&O B.I. E&A COMPANIES

## PENINSULA & ORIENTAL S.N. CO.

### Passenger/Freight Service

Outwards	Leaves London	Arrives Hongkong
s.s. "CARTHAGE"	20th July	27th August
s.s. "CORFU"	23rd August	31st September
s.s. "CANTON"	20th September	22nd October
Via Southampton, Port Said, Aden, Bombay, Colombo, Penang & Singapore.		
Homewards	Leaves Hongkong	Due London
s.s. "CANTON"	2nd August	1st September
s.s. "CARTHAGE"	31st August	1st October
s.s. "CORFU"	28th September	29th October
s.s. "CANTON"	28th October	28th November

Accepting cargo for Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Bombay, Aden, Port Said & London.

### Freight Service

Outwards	Due Hongkong	From
m.v. "BOUDAN"	2nd Aug.	London & Continent
Homewards	Leaves Hongkong	For
Accepting cargo for Singapore, Port Swettenham, Penang, Colombo, Aden, Port Said, Genoa, Marseilles, London, Hamburg, Antwerp & Rotterdam, with liberty to call at Bombay if inquestment offers.		

Tanks available for carriage of oil in Bulk. Space for refrigerated cargo. Limited passenger accommodation.

## BRITISH INDIA S.N. CO., LTD.

m.s. "BANTHA"	due 1st Aug.	from Calcutta, Bangkok via Straits
m.s. "SIRDHANA"	sails 2nd Aug.	for Japan
m.s. "SIRDHANA"	due 6th Aug.	from Japan
m.s. "SIRDHANA"	sails 8th Aug.	for Singapore, Penang, Rangoon & Calcutta

## P. & O. B. I. JOINT SERVICE

s.s. "OZARDA"	Due 5th Aug.	from Karachi, Bombay, Colombo, Singapore
s.s. "OBEA"	Sails 7th Aug.	for Japan
s.s. "OBEA"	due 10th Aug.	from Japan
s.s. "OBEA"	sails 12th Aug.	for Singapore, Colombo, Bombay & Karachi

## EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN S.S. CO., LTD.

s.s. "EASTERN" sails 1st Aug. for Sydney & Melbourne.

Accepting cargo on through bills of lading for Tasmanian & Pacific Island Ports.

All vessels have liberty to call at any ports on or off the route & the route & sailing are subject to change or amendment with or without notice.

For full particulars apply to: MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.

Telephone Nos. 27721-4

## MANDRAKE THE MAGICIAN

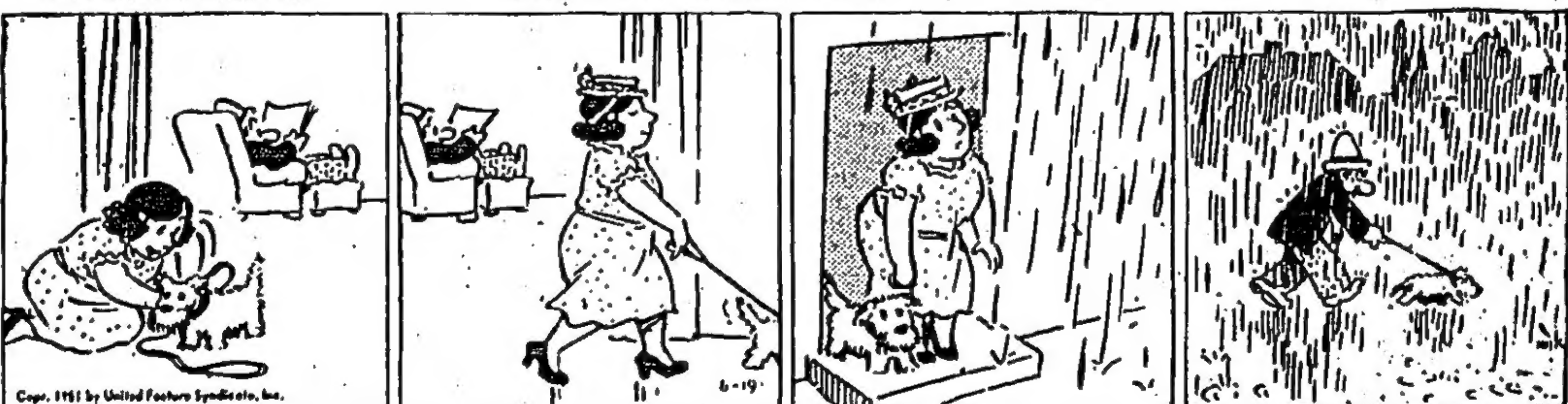
By Lee Falk and Phil Davis



## FERNAND

She's A Fair-Weather Friend

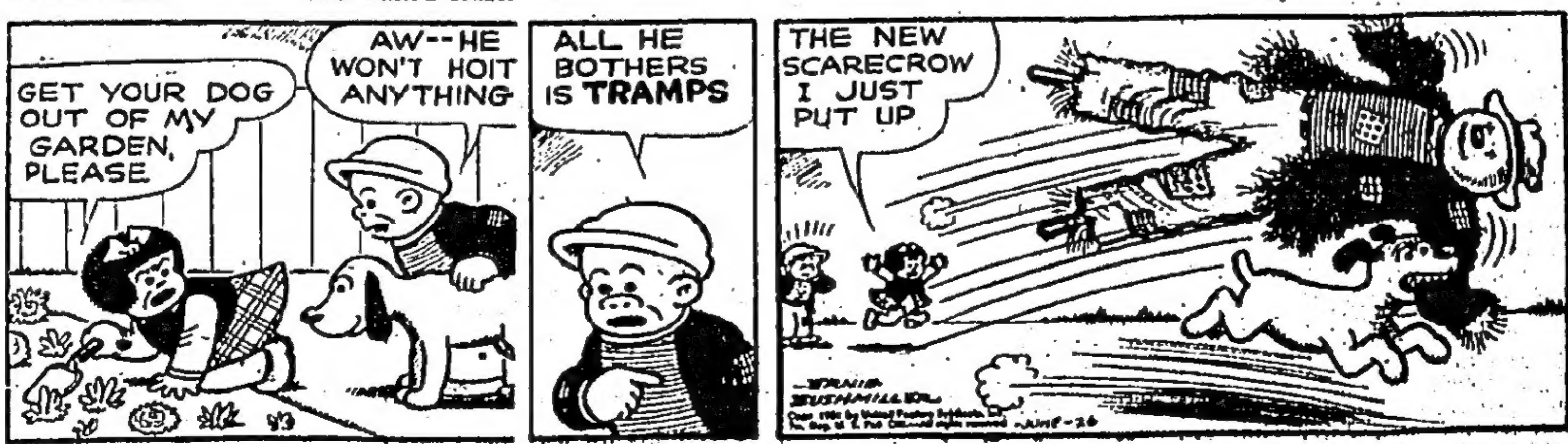
By Mik



## NANCY

The Bum's Rush

By Ernie Bushmiller



## JOHNNY HAZARD

By Frank Robbins



## Dine At the P.G.

For Reservations Tel: 27880

## Mail Notices

Registered articles and parcel mails close one hour earlier than the ordinary mail times shown below:

TUESDAY, JULY 31

By Air

Malaya, Indonesia, Australia, New Zealand, Ceylon, 5 p.m., B.O.A.C.

India, Pakistan, 5 p.m., P.A.A.

France, French North & West Africa, 5 p.m., A.P.M.

Great Britain, Europe, 5 p.m., Air France

Philippines, B.N. Borneo, 5 p.m., C.P.A.

By Surface

Macao, 5 a.m., 5 p.m., as Hu Men/Tak Shing.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 1

By Air

Philippines, Guam, Hawaii, U.S.A., Canada, 9 a.m., 5 p.m., B.O.A.C.

Malaya, Indonesia, Australia, New Zealand, 10 a.m., C.P.A.

Formosa, 10 a.m., C.A.T.

U.S.A., Canada, 2 p.m., P.A.A.

India, Pakistan, Middle East, Africa, Great Britain, Europe, 5 p.m., D.O.A.C.

Formosa, 5 p.m., H.K. Airways.

Siang, Burma, Malaya, Indonesia, Australia, New Zealand, 5 p.m., P.O.A.S.

By Surface

Macao, 5 a.m., 5 p.m., as Hu Men/Tak Shing.

China, People's Republic, 9.30 a.m., train via Canton.

Malaya, Ceylon, India, Madagascar, Mauritius, 10 a.m., as Hu Men/Tak Shing.

Middle East, Great Britain, Europe, Noon as Canton.

Japan, 2 p.m., as Hu Men/Tak Shing.

Canada (Parcel only), 2 p.m., as Cantonville.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 2

By Air

Malaya, Indonesia, Australia, 5 p.m., via C.P.A.

By Surface

Macao, 5 a.m., 5 p.m., as Hu Men/Tak Shing.

China, People's Republic, 9.30 a.m., train via Canton.

Malaya, Ceylon, India, Madagascar, Mauritius, 10 a.m., as Hu Men/Tak Shing.

Middle East, Great Britain, Europe, Noon as Canton.

Japan, 2 p.m., as Hu Men/Tak Shing.

Canada (Parcel only), 2 p.m., as Cantonville.



# R. I. L.

## ROYAL INTER-OCEAN LINES

## ARRIVALS

Date	Ship	From
1st Aug.	"TIJANONG"	Macassar & Java Ports
1st Aug.	"VAN BRUTZ"	Japan
3rd Aug.	"DOBBEVAIN"	S. America, S. Africa, Singapore, Saigon & Manila
5th Aug.	"TIRADANE"	S. America, S. Africa, Singapore & Manila
14th Aug.	"TITIALENOKA"	Macassar, Java Ports & Singapore
15th Aug.	"TASMAN"	Japan
22nd Aug.	"TIDEBAR"	S. Africa, Mauritius & Singapore
23rd Aug.	"DOBBEVAIN"	Japan

## SAILINGS

Date	Ship	To
3rd Aug.	"TIJANONG"	Singapore, Java Ports & Macassar
5th Aug.	"VAN BRUTZ"	Singapore, Hong Kong & Yokohama
14th Aug.	"TIRADANE"	Yokohama & Japan Ports
20th Aug.	"TASMAN"	Singapore, Semarang, Tjirebon, Djakarta & Belawan Delta
23rd Aug.	"TITIALENOKA"	Singapore, Java Ports & Macassar
24th Aug.	"TIDEBAR"	Yokohama & Japan Ports
31st Aug.	"DOBBEVAIN"	Macassar, Singapore, S. Africa & America

Agents: HOLLAND EAST ASIA LINE

## ARRIVALS

Date	Ship	From
13th Aug.	"AAGTERKERK"	Japan
15th Aug.	"ALMEREK"	Europe
Mid. Sept.	"ALMEREK"	Europe & Singapore
Mid. Sept.	"HOOGKERK"	Europe & Singapore
2nd week Oct.	"HOOGKERK"	Japan

## SAILINGS

Date	Ship	To
15th Aug.	"AAGTERKERK"	Manila, Singapore & Europe
16th Aug.	"ALMEREK"	Japan via Manila
Mid. Sept.	"ALMEREK"	Manila, Singapore & Europe
Mid. Sept.	"HOOGKERK"	Manila, Singapore & Europe
2nd week Oct.	"HOOGKERK"	Manila, Singapore & Europe

## Rubber Controls And Consumption

New York, July 30.

Controls on the use of rubber brought drastic changes in the pattern of United States consumption in the first half of 1951, the Rubber Manufacturers Association reported today.

Total new rubber consumption rose two percent in the first six months of 1951 but the use of natural rubber dropped 33.65 percent while synthetic rubber rose 50.59 percent compared with the corresponding 1950 period.

Total new rubber consumption was reported at 610,341 long tons against 599,045 tons in the first half of 1950. Natural rubber consumption dropped to 240,517 long tons from 362,491 tons.

The use of synthetic rubber increased to 370,424 long tons from 368,528 tons in the first half of last year.

The controls on natural rubber and the tight supply of synthetic rubber boosted the use of reclaimed rubber 44.82 percent to 192,214 long tons from 132,727 tons in the first half of 1950.

During June, rubber consumption decreased 1.23 percent to 107,668 long tons from 109,000 tons consumed in May.

Natural rubber consumption last month declined 4.59 percent to 401,777 long tons from 42,739 long tons in May.

Use of synthetic rubber totaled 66,891 long tons, an increase of 94 percent over 60,267 long tons consumed in May.

Reclaimed rubber consumption in June was estimated at 31,554 long tons, a decrease of 7.46 percent from 34,207 long tons used in May.—United Press.

## SURPLUS OF COTTON

Washington, July 30.

The International Cotton Advisory Committee reported today that world cotton production, taking a turn for the better, will result in a surplus this season.

Cotton output slumped seriously last year but, according to the Committee, it now has recovered so well that it will outstrip consumption by 2,000,000 or 3,000,000 bales.

The 1950-51 crop was 27,500,000 bales whereas this season's output is estimated at between 35,000,000 and 36,000,000.

Because of the better outlook, the Committee said, "the world cotton picture is shifting from difficulty in obtaining raw cotton to selling of cotton textiles made of higher priced raw materials."—United Press.

Washington, July 30.

The House unanimously approved a stop-gap money resolution today to keep the Federal Government operating through August 21 while the Congress cleans up a huge backlog of appropriation bills.

The resolution, which would allow the Government to spend \$2,000,000,000 in aid available to refugees from Palestine. The bill now goes to the Senate for action.—United Press.

# Talks On Rubber Purchase Canada Leads To A Strange Situation

Colombo, July 30.

It was reported today that negotiations are taking place between the United States and Ceylon for an expert to come here from the United States to discuss bulk-buying of Ceylon's rubber.

Since Ceylon has decided not to adhere to the U.N. decision for an embargo on strategic materials to Communist China and North Korea, the question of American bulk-buying of Ceylon's rubber has resulted in negotiations between the two Governments.

Efforts have been made to reach a satisfactory agreement and the proposal to send an American expert is expected to result in a satisfactory scheme.

Unlike the bulk purchase agreement between the United Kingdom and Ceylon during the war, which was a government-to-government transaction, the arrangement with the United States is expected to be between the United States Government and Ceylonese traders.

A minimum price of four shillings and a maximum price of six shillings per pound will be demanded by Ceylon from the United States. This demand was made by Ceylon at the London and Rome rubber conferences also.

The fact that the United States, being aware of this demand, is again negotiating, is construed here as an indication that the United States is prepared to concede to the demand.

If the negotiations succeed, the Ceylonese producer will be assured of two rupees and 60 cents a pound whereas today's price is about one rupee and 70 cents.—United Press.

## HONGKONG SHARE MARKET

(From Our Correspondent)

Business done on the Stock Exchange this morning was valued at \$183,457.30. Noon prices and the morning's transactions—

SHARES BUYERS SELLERS SALES  
HSK Bank KD 1455 1475 9 @ 1465  
East Asia 107

INSURANCES  
Canton 700 705 50 @ 755  
Union 700 705 50 @ 755

DOCKS, ETC.  
K. Wharf 70 81 11 @ 80  
N. Wharf 4.50 8  
Provident 11 11 1/2  
S. Wharf 2.40 25  
Wheelock 2.40 500 @ 24.75

LAND, ETC.  
HSK Hotel 4.00 3  
HSK Land 1.10 1.25 250 @ 9 1/2  
Humphreys

UTILITIES  
Star Ferry 10 10 1/2  
C. Light (G) 5.50 7.00  
C. Light (N) 4 1/2 500 @ 4.30  
C. Light (B) 6.00 6.85  
Telephone 7 1/2 100 @ 11 1/2

INDUSTRIALS  
Cement 10.85 1000 @ 11  
Stores, Etc.  
Dairy 14 14 1/2  
Watson 18 18 1/2  
C. Cawley 8 1/2  
Ewo XCD 2.10

## Fabrics In US

Washington, July 30.

The Commerce Department announced today that 9,329,000 yards of cotton and synthetic broad fabrics were bleached, dyed, printed and finished in the United States in 1950. This was 13 percent above the 1949 output of 8,291,000 yards.

The Department reported that synthetic fabrics, which accounted for 18 percent of the total in 1949, increased to 24 percent in 1950. Bleached and white finished fabrics made up 37 percent of the 1950 total, plain, dyed and finished fabrics 42 percent and printed and finished fabrics 21 percent.—United Press.

## Exchange Rates

Business was done in the local unofficial exchange market this morning at the following rates:  
Sterling (per \$1) 1570  
U.S. Dollars (per \$1) 621  
Indonesian Rupiah (per 100) 330  
Singapore (per 100) 1750  
Singapore (fruits) 1750  
Singapore (pec. 100) 1275

The initial impact of defence preparations on Canada has startled and confused a nation which has been prepared to resign itself to the historic choice between guns or butter.

Taxed in advance to pay for the guns which are slow in coming, the economy is glutted with "butter" which people have not enough money left to buy.

Canada enters the second six-month phase of its rearmament programme with many of its industrial plants waiting for war orders that do not come.

Shops are packed with merchandise of all descriptions and retailers across the land are starting desperately at huge inventories that stubbornly refuse to move.

The only real shortage is of heavy steel, and some unemployment is spreading through non-essential industries requiring it.

Three factors have contributed to this strange situation of over-production while the world is talking of shortages. Canadian industry geared itself into top speed to fill the huge backlog of demand caused by the lean years of the second world war and did not slow down when it appeared that the abnormal demand was becoming satisfied.

Retailers and wholesalers placed huge orders to avoid future shortages and the new excise taxes they foresaw as inevitable.

Heavy increases in income tax and drastic restrictions on credit buying left most Canadians without enough ready cash to embark on programmes of major purchases.

In addition, most of the defence spending to date has been in the nature of capital outlay such as tooling up and sending abroad for aircraft engines which are not yet produced here in sufficient quantity.

None of this is reflected in any appreciable increase in the number or size of the weekly pay envelopes among Canadians. The molasses industry is the hardest hit and thousands of workers have been laid off until the situation is clarified.

Manufacturers blame the shortage of materials. But the Government points to thousands of unsold cars crowding the market and declares that the reason is obviously over-production.

It adds that the industry's obsession for producing an ever-increasing number of vehicles each month may not be a sound working basis.

The next chief sufferers are the textiles and associated dress-making and tailoring trades, where a sudden slump has put hundreds on one and two-day working week.

Fluge over-production is lying in warehouses and on merchants' shelves and the situation has been aggravated by the dumping of women's wear from the United States, where a similar problem is said to prevail.

The United States dumping is only a small part of that nation's tremendous capacity. But its effect on the much smaller Canadian market has been considerable.

Most other items are similarly affected, although not so severely. But the drag is apparent in everything from electric refrigerators to cosmetics.

Government sources are not happy about the situation. The credit curbs and taxes were imposed to cut down consumer demand to release materials and labour for the defence effort.

It is admitted that the timing went a bit awry and the restrictions took effect considerably ahead of the defence expansion plans.

But it is felt that the existing situation will make less palatable the switch-over to heavy defence output once the throttle can be pulled out.

The defence allocation for 1951 is \$1,300 million (about \$433,334,000). In the first six months the outlay was only \$500 million, and most of that was confined to very few industries.

The defence authorities make it clear that the end of the fighting in Korea will have no retarding effect on the Canadian defence build-up.

This is a firm commitment with Canada's allies under the North Atlantic Treaty to produce a military potential which will deter aggression once and for all.

Any truce in Korea will make that build-up that much easier. But it will certainly have no effect in reducing its scope.

All slack in industry, ranging from shoes, textiles and petroleum products to the great motorcar plants, will be predicted, be taken up before the year is ended and the present slump is merely a wrinkle in a long-range industrial boom.

## MORE GO TO CANADA FROM UK

Ottawa, July 30.

More immigrants are expected to arrive in Canada this year than in any year since 1929. The total is likely to be more than 150,000, say officials, compared with 73,912 last year.

Figures for the first five months of this year show an increase of nearly 100 per cent in the number of Britons arriving here—10,599, compared with 5,351 in the same period last year. Immigrants from all countries numbered 60,356, an increase of 30,000.

Most of the newcomers are from North European countries. The ban on German immigrants was lifted last year, and nearly 6,000 arrived in the first five months of this year.

During the same period about 3,000 people from the U.S.A. made their homes in Canada.

Biggest obstacle for many intending British emigrants has been the regulation which has prevented a family, whatever their size, taking out of the country more than £1,000, spread over four years.

Now that the British Government have made an additional grant of £250 for a dependent, emigration, particularly of large families, is expected to increase.

A big improvement in the shipping situation has cut considerably the waiting time for people wishing to sail.

Block bookings in ships by Canadian provincial governments, particularly that of Ontario, have meant that many Britons have been able to sail within a few days of passing their medical tests.

Those who cannot pay the full fare of about £80, in cases endorsed by the Canadian authorities can be lent the balance if they put up £10 of their own money. The loan is repayable over two years.

Chief attractions for most newcomers are Canada's rapidly expanding industries. Output has almost tripled in value over the 1939 level—the high wages paid, and the high standard of living, which is practically on a level with that of the United States.—London Express Service.

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## MESSAGERIES MARITIMES



## ARRIVALS

"LA MARSEILLAISE"	from Marseilles	8th Aug.
"OUISTREHAM"	from Japan	14th Aug.

## SAILINGS

"LA MARSEILLAISE"	to Japan	9th Aug.
"OUISTREHAM"	to Marseilles	22nd Aug.

## PASSENGER/FREIGHT SERVICE

"LA MARSEILLAISE"	to Japan	9th Aug.
"OUISTREHAM"	to Marseilles	22nd Aug.

## FREIGHT SERVICE

"OUISTREHAM"	to N. Africa & Europe	15th Aug.
"MEKONG"	to N. Africa & Europe	30th Aug.
"MEKONG"	to N. Africa & Europe	20th Sept.

PORT SAID, TUNIS, MARSEILLES, ALGIERES, ORAN, TANGIER, CASABLANCA, HAVRE, DUNKERQUE, ANTWERP & ROTTERDAM.

"ALEXANDRE DE RHODES" to Saigon 7th Aug.

CIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES  
A LIMITED COMPANY INCORPORATED IN FRANCE  
Queen's Building Tel. 26651 (Three Lines)



## MAERSK LINE

FAST FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE TO:  
NEW YORK, BOSTON, BALTIMORE & PHILADELPHIA, via  
SAN FRANCISCO, LOS ANGELES AND PANAMA.

## NEXT SAILINGS

M.S. "GRETE MAERSK"	Aug. 4.
M.S. "OLGA MAERSK"	Aug. 14
M.S. "LAURA MAERSK"	Aug. 30

## ARRIVALS FROM U.S.A.

M.S. "HULDA MAERSK"	Aug. 20
M.S. "TREIN MAERSK"	Sept. 3
M.S. "PETER MAERSK"	Sept. 14

For Freight and Further Particulars please apply to:—

## AGENTS:

JEBSEN & CO.

Pedder Building Tel. Nos. 38066-9.



## FAST SERVICE TO UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT

## BY

S.S. "BENVORLICH"

LOADING HONGKONG 31st JULY

## FOR

LONDON, ANTWERP, ROTTERDAM AND HAMBURG

## VIA

MANILA, CEBU, SANDAKAN, STRAITS, ADEN AND PORT SAID.

W.R. LOXLEY & CO., (CHINA) LTD.

York Building. Tel. 34165 & 88710.



## STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY

R. M. S. "CANTON"

## NOTICE TO PASSENGERS

SAILS: THURSDAY the 2nd August at 5.00 P.M. for the UNITED KINGDOM via Straits, Colombo, Aden and Port Said.

BAGGAGE: ALL passengers baggage must be sent to the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf Co.'s Godown at No. 2 GATE, CANTON ROAD ENTRANCE BY NOON on Wednesday the 1st August.

SPECIAL NOTE: With the exception of hand packages carried by passengers themselves, ALL BAGGAGE must pass through the Wharf Co.'s Godown for loading on board by ship's slings only.

EMBARKATION: Will take place on THURSDAY the 2nd August between 2.30 P.M. and 4.00 P.M.

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Quebec, July 30.

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J. W. RAY  
**Ships' Telegraphs**  
ENGINEERING EQUIPMENT CO., LTD.  
H.K. & SHANGHAI BANK BLDG. TEL. 27789.

# CHINA MAIL

Page 10

TUESDAY, JULY 31, 1951.

Refresh Yourself



DRINK  
**Coca-Cola**



The drawing process in a Hongkong cotton spinning factory is illustrated by this picture.

## SQUATTERS ORDERED TO QUIT

Mr Justice Scholes in the Supreme Court this morning gave judgment for plaintiff with costs in a claim brought by Li Yin-bun, of 15, Connaught Road Central, first floor, against Mak Sik-kay and Cheng Sau-chun, trading as Messrs Chung Shun Loong.

The claim was for possession of 17, Sands Street, and it was alleged that the defendants were squatters and had failed to vacate the front garden despite repeated requests.

Defendants were not present and were not legally represented.

Mr Peter Mo appeared for the plaintiff who gave evidence in support of his claim.

## GAVE FALSE INFORMATION

For giving false information to the Police in order to collect \$34 reward, Wong Kam was sentenced to two months by Mr Winter at Kowloon this morning. Inspector Jones said that on July 27 the defendant told detectives at Yau-mat that he knew of four Chinese who had three revolvers and who were meeting at a tea-house that night or the next to conspire to commit an armed robbery. A party of Police waited at the tea-house for two days, but in vain, while the remainder of the Yau-mat CID staff stood by at the station. The defendant could not be found until yesterday when he confessed that he had told a lie.

## 10,000 More Register

More than 6,000 registration of persons forms were handed out in two hours in Kowloon this morning, and another 4,000 were issued at the Hennessey Road Government School in Hongkong during the same period.

This week is the last opportunity for members of the general public who have not hitherto registered to obtain the necessary forms.

Registration will be completed on Friday.

The total number of Kowloon residents who applied for registration papers at the Kwong Wah Hospital yesterday was about 12,000 said an official of the Registration Department this morning.

An official at the Hennessey Road Government School said the registration of persons in the Colony had been conducted in three stages, the last of which had now been reached.

## INTELLIGENCE TEST SOLUTION

Let the speed of the current be  $x$  miles per hour. Then Victor's speed downstream is  $11m$  m.p.h. and his speed upstream is  $9m$  m.p.h. The distance covered by Victor before turning is 4 miles. Then  $11m = 4/11$  and  $9m = 4/9$ . Hence  $11m = 4/11$  and  $9m = 4/9$ . Victor turned round after covering 2 miles 250 yards.

## CHECK YOUR KNOWLEDGE

Answers  
1. Colasia. 2. Europe, Asia and Africa. 3. Franz Liszt. 4. 4 to 6 p.m. and 8 to 9 p.m. 5. A species of mackerel found in European seas. 6. A witicism, a pun.

OF all the post-war industries in Hongkong which have made what might fairly be described as dramatic progress, cotton spinning takes first place.

The textile trade, in fact, has become one of the Colony's biggest absorbers of skilled labour, and the success or otherwise of this industry impinges itself sharply on the general welfare of Hongkong.

Here below, then, our staff correspondent who is writing a series of special articles on local light industries, tells readers something about

## COTTON SPINNING IN HONGKONG

Until 1947 there was not a single cotton spinning mill in the Colony. That year saw the completion of one very small mill of some 4,000 spindles, but by November, what was to become one of the largest cotton mills in Hongkong and equal to the best-equipped cotton spinning and weaving mills in the world, had begun to make its appearance.

The Nanyang Cotton Mill, for instance, was designed to contain masses of machinery brought over from America. The foundations were started in November, 1947. By April, 1948, the Mill was in partial operation and by August of that same year 20,000 spindles were revolving at 11,000 times per minute. Since then another 5,000 spindles have been added together with a complement of looms.

Only two other mills outside the Nanyang in size; they are the Hongkong Cotton Mill with 38,000 spindles and the Kowloon Textiles, with about a thousand less in number. There are now thirteen cotton spinning mills operating some 200,000 spindles, and the industry has become a place of considerable importance, one competitor out of the way, but whether permanently, is anyone's guess.

## Problem Solved

One thing is, however, certain. The problem caused by the lack of cotton now no longer exists. Seventeen million bales, which if good weather prevails, people are alone in the cotton market. The Americans expect to harvest short-staple cotton in September, and the British, Argentina and India, among others, are expected to harvest long-staple cotton. America by herself grows more than half of the world's production and the rest is divided among the other countries.

## Obstacles Ahead

From this remarkably rapid progress, one may judge how fast the textile industry could leap ahead were it not for seemingly insurmountable obstacles in its path. When America set up an embargo against the export of raw cotton to the United Kingdom, which with Egyptian types provide some of the best in the world, there was, for a time, a frantic quest for this raw material, which was finally obtained from many other small sources such as Pakistan, East Africa, Turkey, Brazil and Burma, but not without paying prices considerably higher than those ruling in America.

Whereas India could sell her 20s count of yarn for HK\$700 per bale in June and July of last year, locally manufactured yarn was selling at HK\$1,200 per bale. In August and September it reached \$1,750 as compared with the local product which was selling for \$1,600 in September, \$2,200 in October and back again to \$1,950 per bale in December.

No wonder, when expenses were high and other manufacturers did not know whether they were coming or going. This unpredictable factor of costs caused many of the smaller manufacturers in the weaving industry to close down and before the border was barred last November, many workers had returned to China because the cost of living was reputed to be cheaper without, however, affecting the number of skilled workers available for employment in the larger factories.

Having laid in stocks of cotton at ceiling prices, which the countries mentioned above were demanding for their raw material, the prices in America have come down with a bang, forcing all other growers to do likewise and leaving Hongkong industrialists in a decidedly awkward position.

On the other hand, it would have been left without stocks, facing a position of possible unemployment on a considerable scale. Fortunately most of the American cotton, off-loaded in

Japanese and other ports, had, by negotiation, come through. In spite of the fact that the Mills were losing at one period of the crisis, full production was maintained in all the spinning mills.

Having tied over one difficulty, Hongkong textile industrialists are now facing the danger of their markets being "bagged". Japan who, before the war, was operating 11,000,000 spindles, had most of her machinery scrapped during the occupation until the number of spindles had reached the comparative low level of 3,000,000 spindles. Now, however, all restrictions have been removed, and with her raw cotton supplies being subsidised by America, Japan is increasing her spindleage rapidly and will soon be in a position to export her textile goods into the market of Southeast Asia at low prices. Like Japan, here in Hongkong we must buy our raw material from abroad, cater for a comparatively negligible amount of the finished products for local needs, and depend upon export to dispose of the bulk production of yarns and piece goods.

True it is that the position in Hongkong has become a little easier since Shanghai has ceased to export her cotton yarns and piece goods. Hongkong, however, is one competitor out of the way, but whether permanently, is anyone's guess.

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Hongkong's chief problem seems to be the lack of raw cotton. The industry is unable to profitably adapt itself to new developments and trends in the world cotton industry. A world-wide effort to increase the already large production of raw cotton to an amount which will make it self-sufficient. The machinery to manufacture for her needs, but is facing a serious shortage of raw cotton. At present time because of the difficulty of arranging for suitable transport to carry supplies from Pakistan, her chief source.

The problem of shipping has forced the industry to work close down for a month and even now the machines are not running the full number of days per week. It is interesting to compare the cost of running cotton mills in China with that of those established in the Colony. Although workers here have to be paid a higher wage, things seem to balance out fairly evenly. The cotton is cheaper in the Colony, the opposite is true on the mainland.

And now as regards the Mills. A few have some used machinery from Shanghai, but most of the Colony's cotton spinning and weaving factories are equipped with British, American and Japanese machines. The differences in price between the machinery are staggering. For instance, Japanese machinery costs about 60-65 cents per spindle, whereas American machinery will work out at double the price. One mill has a large complement of Swiss machinery, which perhaps is the most costly of all. Sunk in the average cotton mill in Hongkong is a sum of between ten and twenty million Hongkong dollars, depending upon the number of spindles and looms installed.

This sum, however, includes the provision of everything, from air-conditioning, factory machinery, furniture, living quarters for the workers, and so on, bringing the reputation of Hongkong Mills up to a level equal to the most modern mills in the world. Although Trade Unionism is a comparatively recent introduction to the textile industry in Hongkong, it is safe to state that nowhere in the world is as much done voluntarily for the workers as in the textile industry here. The workers are well looked after, and the industry is generally agreed that "anything might happen" and that the end of the cotton war will bring its own difficulties. "Cautious optimism" is a reliable phrase as any for conveyance of the feelings of the cotton industrialists as regards the future of the industry.

hundred, are engaged in running the workers' quarters, in cultivating the grassy slopes, planting trees and flowers, in running the barber shop, canteen, laundry, and other housekeeping services.

## Shanghai Workers

The skilled workers were, in the first instance, drawn from Shanghai or in the districts further north, where they had been trained by the Japanese during the war, who in turn, acquired their knowledge from European before the war. These workers formed the nucleus in each mill, but proving troublesome as a result of their political differences, every mill set about training Cantonese workers to replace them. The Nanyang Cotton Mill was one of these. The former position when two thirds of the workers were trained, had now been reversed. Pao Hsing, however, appears to run satisfactorily on a fifty-fifty basis. Training new workers presents a technical problem. The Colony for textile engineering, the factories themselves arrange for the training which besides losing valuable time and space, causes much waste to be made. The training of three to eighteen months, these trainees are persuaded to join rival mills by the offer of higher wages. Hence, perhaps, the incentive for each mill to outdo the other in providing their employees with the best amenities as possible, resulting in Hongkong being noted for its progress in welfare. Only one factory provides no accommodation for its staff.

The Nanyang Cotton Mill has the aesthetic beauty of perfectly planned machinery operating with electric precision under near perfect conditions. The factory is a model of simplicity, as one follows the well-ordered operation of highly intricate mechanisms.

## Vital Factors

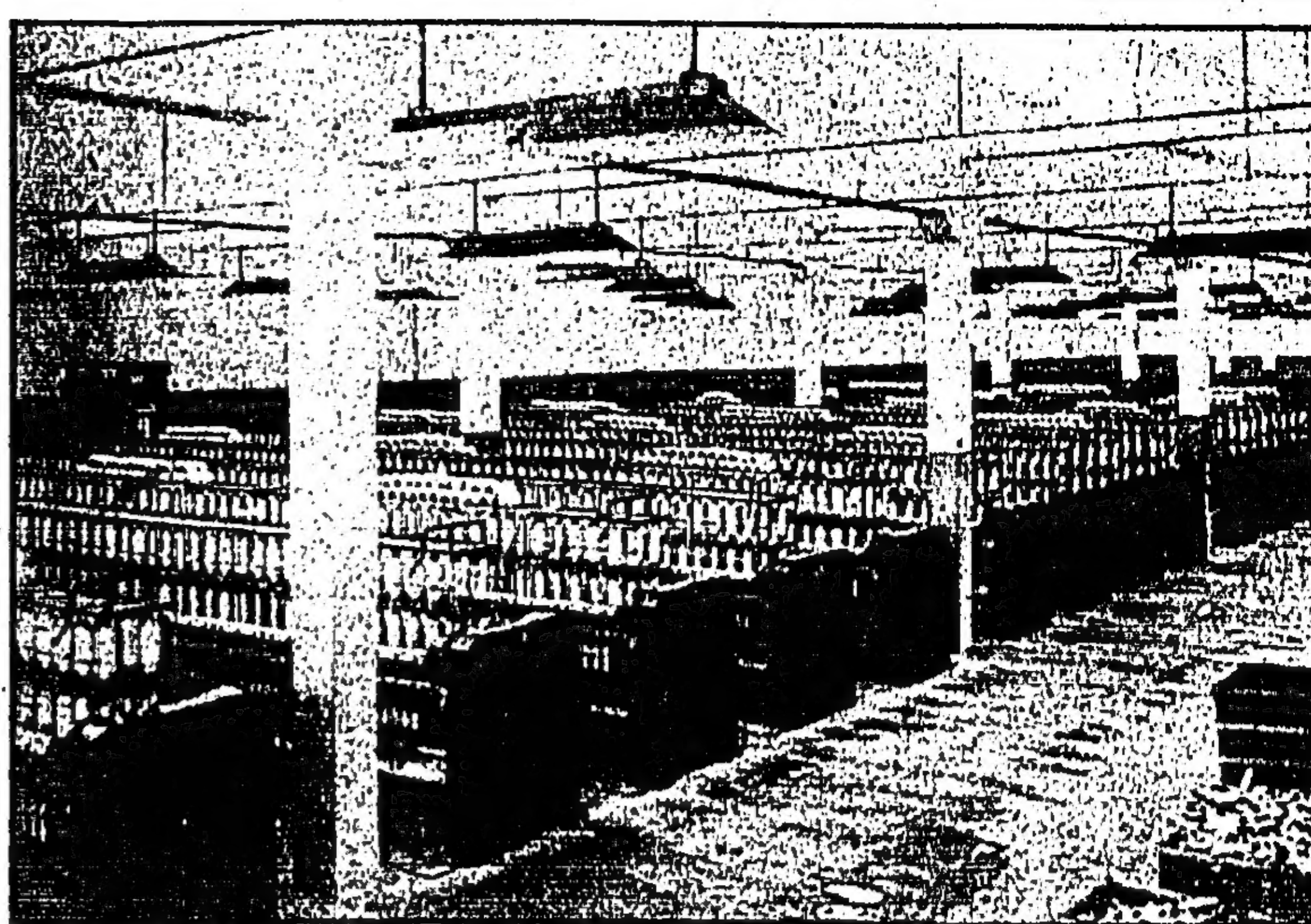
Cotton is selected for its quality, length of staple, cleanliness and colour and these factors determine its value. From being stored in bales loaded in a freight container, the cotton is taken and blended together with other types. It is cleaned through a series of blowing and "scutching" processes and made into laps of a set weight. From there it passes on to the carding or combing department, which produces a continuous strand of cotton, acting like the teeth of a comb, using the fibres into a parallel direction. The carding frames complete the process of thorough blending, the fibres are crossed and the strands are pre-determined number of turns per inch.

A small boy was injured and taken to the Queen Mary Hospital about 8.30 today when he was knocked down by a west-bound bus in Queen's Road East. The accident occurred near the Grand Theatre.

## Woollen Mills

Immediately high prices for, and scarcity of wool, have caused the woollen mills in Hongkong to reduce operations considerably. Included in the textile industry are bleaching and dyeing works, cordage, rope, twine, tape and lace factories and a silk mill.

There are numerous back-room and cottage work-rooms, which are unregistered and which spring up wherever there is an industrial area. These workers, who are nevertheless, employ thousands of other workers. All told, "textiles" employ directly some 22,000 of the Colony's 800,000 registered workers not to mention the living provided for a large number of the workers' dependents. Perhaps the best answer to the question of Hongkong's outlook lies in the fact that the industry has only been up and down in its production, but as far as conditions allow, those behind the industry are determined to force ahead. It is generally agreed that "anything might happen" and that the end of the cotton war will bring its own difficulties. "Cautious optimism" is a reliable phrase as any for conveyance of the feelings of the cotton industrialists as regards the future of the industry.



This picture gives a good idea of the vast number of spinning frames in use in one of Hongkong's largest textile factories.

## Living Language

Why we say Glamour.

To say that a girl has glamour is a two-handed compliment. In Icelandic folk-lore a glamr is a ghost which lays a charm on the eyes. This charm causes the beholder to see things differently from what they really are! "Glamour" is also believed to have sprung from our own obsolete word "gramarye," meaning magic. And what is glamour but magic—magic any girl can make? "A touch of powder, a dab of paint, makes a girl what she isn't."

## STOLE ARMY CLOTHING

Clothing worth \$500 was stolen by men from an army camp in Taipei on July 27. Two days later, after the arrest of Li Po-shing, \$500 worth was recovered from a hillside.

Before Mr Winter at Kowloon this morning Inspector Jones said that Li was seen by the Police last Sunday offering army clothing for sale in Soy Street. He confessed that he had stolen the garments and took the Police to recover the rest.

## BOY KNOCKED DOWN BY BUS

A small boy was injured and taken to the Queen Mary Hospital about 8.30 today when he was knocked down by a west-bound bus in Queen's Road East. The accident occurred near the Grand Theatre.

## Two Men Charged With Robbery

Two men, Pun Hung, 31, and Law Chung, 19, were arraigned before the Chief Justice, Sir Gerard Howe, at the Criminal Sessions this morning, charged with robbery with aggravation at a hut in King's Park on March 7. Both pleaded not guilty and a Jury of five men and two women was empanelled.

Accused were charged with robbing Lau Kiu, Lam Shiu-hon, Chan Kwai-ying and Wong Yuk-kwai of a quantity of household articles, jewellery and money.

Appearing for the Prosecution, Mr A. Hooton, Crown Counsel, who was assisted by Det. Sub-Inspector Chan Wei-men, said the hut was occupied by a widow, Lau Kiu, who lived with her son, two daughters, a grown-up nephew, Lam Shiu-hon, and a woman friend. On the night of March 6-7, all had retired to bed, leaving a kerosene lamp burning in the room.

Some time after midnight, two strangers entered the hut. One was carrying a gun and the other had what appeared to be a knife. They ordered the occupants not to move and proceeded to blow out the lamp. They next tied the hands of Lam Shiu-hon and after intimidating the others began to ransack the hut. They spent about a quarter-of-an-hour there and then left with various articles of property. The nephew managed to free himself and a report was made to the Police.

None of the occupants could identify either of the men, as the robbery occurred at night and the lamp had moreover been blown out. About two months later, on May 3, the Police arrested first accused in the street. He was taken to the Police Station and three-quarters of an hour later

## Iraqi Regent's Visit To UK

Rome, July 30. The Regent of Iraq, Prince Abdull ilah, stopped briefly at Climpia Airport here today en route to London. He was accompanied by a number of Iraqi Government officials.

An official of the Regent's entourage said the Prince was going to London only to see his nephew, young King Faisal of Iraq. The trip had nothing to do with the situation in the Middle East.—United Press.

## Radio Hongkong

H.K.T.  
6.00, Programme Summary; 6.05, London Studio Melodrama (BBC); The Melodrama Orchestra With Helen Clare And Ted Hockridge; 6.30, "Classical By Radio" Given By Miss Lee Wai; 6.50, Rawicz And Landauer On Two Pianos; 7.00, Orchestral Selections (BBC); 7.30, Memory Lane Presented By Allen Woods (Studio); 8.00, World News And News Analysis (London Relay); 8.10, "Box 200" Bert Gillette (The Console); 8.30, Hong Kong Social Waikato (Studio); 8.45, Council Of Social Service (Studio); 8.55, Vocal Recital By Roy Henderson (Baritone); 9.00, Weather Report; 9.05, "From The Editorials" (Recorded Relay); 9.10, Interlude; 9.15, Relay Of The Fourth Test Match: England v South Africa (From London); 9.30, The Kentucky Minstrels; 9.45, Letter From America By Allister Cooke (Recorded Relay); 10.00, London Studio Concert (BBC); 10.15, The Kentucky Minstrels Conducted By Joseph Post; 10.30, British Sport Boxing Feature Written By Maurice Gorham (BBC); 11.00, Radio New Real (London Relay); 11.15, Goodnight Music; 11.30, Weather Report; 11.35, Save The King; 11.50, Close Down.

## Woman With Raw Opium

A fine of \$3,100 or six months was imposed on a woman Tse Ying by Mr Winter at Kowloon today for possession of 5.5 "bales" of raw opium and an opium pipe which were found in her house at 58 Yau Chai Street yesterday. The defendant had a previous conviction for keeping an opium den.

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